ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

OF THE

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
HINDU AND BUDDHIST MONUMENTS,

NORTHERN CIRCLE,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1921.

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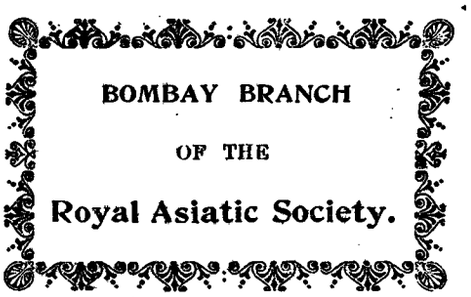

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Annual Progress Report.

PART I.

DEPARTMENTAL NOTES.

1. **Touring.**—I held charge of the office of Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, throughout the year under report. Owing to heavy work at the headquarters, to be detailed below, and the fact that the Public Works Department were unable, for want of time, to undertake part of the Conservation work which had been proposed for execution during the year, only 98 days were spent on tour when the following places were inspected :—Bhairo Sthan and Baghbanpura, District Lahore, Delhi including Raisina, the Qutb Minar and Suraj Kund near Tughlaqabad, Nurpur, Kotla and Baijnath in the Kangra District, Kapal Mochan near Jagadhri, Sarai Kala, Simla and Harappa in the Montgomery District in the Punjab. The localities visited in the United Provinces were Mathura with its various ancient sites, Brindaban, Gobardhan, Chhatikar, Sarai Azampur, and Salimpur all in the District of Mathura, Mahoba, Jhansi and Kasia. I halted about 20 days at Simla under orders of the Director-General of Archæology in India to attend a Conference of officers of the Archæological Survey and the Public Works Department, which was convened by that officer in July 1920, for a discussion of a new Manual of Principles of Archæological Conservation drafted by him, in supersession of the one issued by him in 1907. The last three weeks of August and the first few days of September were spent at Mathura for the preparation of a complete detailed account of the excavations and other exploratory work that had been carried out under the supervision of Rai Bahadur Pt. Radha Krishna from the year 1915-16 downwards. These operations had been noticed from year to year in the Annual Progress Reports of this Circle, but a continuous description with readings of all new inscriptions, notes on important sculptural and other discoveries was a desideratum. The treatise will now be published as an Archæological Memoir. During the month of January 1921 I was engaged on the supervision of excavations inaugurated at Harappa in the Montgomery District.

I now refer to the work carried out at the Headquarters in addition to the ordinary routine, the compilation of the Annual Progress Report for the year ending 31st March 1920 and of Inspection and Conservation Notes. An important item of this unforeseen work, which occupied my attention for over a couple of months was the compilation, in connection with the new Reforms Scheme, of complete lists of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle, on which the activities of this office are to be concentrated in future years, and which were to be at once brought under the protection of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act. Another work of some considerable magnitude which came in for attention during the year was the compilation of an up-to-date list of photographic negatives preserved in this office. The previous list, which was published by Mr. Hargreaves, included photographs taken up to the year 1915. The new list comprises these and all those prepared up to the end of March 1921 and has been arranged in the alphabetical order of the names of monuments, localities and the districts in which they are situated. This will facilitate reference and the new arrangement will be useful as well to the Superintendent as to the public who require prints of these photographs. The photographic negatives have themselves had to be re-arranged in their boxes, and typed lists of negatives contained in them have been pasted on them to facilitate the task of finding the negatives In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Managing Committee of the Central Museum, Lahore, on the subject of the compilation of catalogues of the various sections of that institution, the Director-General of Archæology in India was requested to place me on special duty for

some time to prepare a catalogue of the non-Gandharan sculptures, but the Director-General of Archæology was of the opinion that this work should be done gradually along with my ordinary duties. During the year under report, photographs of typical Brahmanical sculptures in the Museum were prepared and those objects are briefly described in the List of Photographs at the end of this report.

2. **Preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments.**—The total expenditure on preservation of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1920-21 amounted to Rs. 16,652-14-9. Out of this amount, Rs. 14,558-7-9 were spent on all kinds of repairs in the Punjab and the remainder in the United Provinces, the annual repairs being responsible for Rs. 858-4-3 and Rs. 699-15-0 in the two provinces respectively. The special repairs carried out in the Punjab comprised the acquisition of certain mounds and fixing up of boundary pillars at Harappa, District Montgomery, and excavation of the same mounds ; repairs to the temples and other remains in the Ancient Hindu Fort at Amb and conservation of the temple and gateway at Malot in the Salt Range ; erecting boundary pillars round the notified area at Sunet, District Ludhiana ; the dismantling of the protection sheds from over the rock inscriptions at Kanihyara ; and repairs to the temple in the Nurpur Fort, the fort at Kotla, the Kangra Fort, the Baijnath temple at Baijnath. In the United Provinces special repairs were carried out at the temples at or near Mahoba in the Hamirpur District and to the temples at Brindaban in the Muttra District and at Sarnath.

3. **Protection of Ancient Monuments under Act VII of 1904.**—During the year under report, 367 Hindu and Buddhist Monuments were proposed and finally declared as " Protected Monuments " under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VII) of 1904 in the United Provinces. Proposals for similar treatment of 200 monuments in the Provinces of the Punjab and Delhi were also submitted to the Punjab Government, but the final notification could not issue for want of sufficient time. The list of the Punjab Monuments is under revision and will be resubmitted to Government shortly. Inspection reports on the condition of Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in all the three Provinces were, as usual, received from the officers of the Public Works Department. The Executive Engineer concerned reports that a Buddhist Chaitya in the Bijnore District called Mordhaj requires inspection. Three temples at Thal in the Bahraich District are said to be in want of repairs. The Executive Engineer of Nainital calls attention to the desirability of early inspection of the monuments at Champawat in the Almora District.* No cases of wanton injury to any of the monuments in my charge came to my notice during the past year.

4. **Museums.**—It has been customary hitherto with Archæological Superintendents to incorporate in their Annual Progress Reports concise notices of the annual acquisitions made from year to year to the Archæological sections of the several museums in their respective circles. In the previous reports of this circle, the Lahore, Muttra, Lucknow and Sarnath Museums were thus dealt with. The first three of these institutions having now become Provincial concerns, the Archæological museum at Sarnath alone will remain in the charge of this office. As there were no excavations at Sarnath during the past year, no fresh additions were made to this museum. All copies of the 2nd edition of the Guide to the Buddhist remains at Sarnath are sold out, and a revised and up-to-date hand-book will soon be issued.

5. **Epigraphy.**—The inscriptions copied and studied during the year are mostly the unpublished inscriptions in the Archæological Museum at Muttra, where as I stated above, I spent about five weeks on the preparation of a detailed memoir on recent discoveries. The readings of these inscriptions are being published in the above-mentioned memoir. Here it is only necessary to refer to one or two points of outstanding interest. In the year 1918-19 Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna had discovered an image pedestal with an inscription dated in

* The monuments at Champawat have been inspected along with other monuments in the Almora District in the months of July and August 1921, but they will naturally be mentioned in the next Report.

the Kushan year 20, which reduced the existing interval between Kanishka and Vasishka to three or four years. The energetic honorary Curator has now brought to light another inscription engraved on a pedestal which states that in the Kushan year 23 in the first month of the summer season in the reign of Kanishka (abbreviated in the epigraph to Kani), a certain Pusyada [ta] caused the Bodhisatva image on which the inscription is incised to be installed in her own hospice *vihara*. Now we know from the Mathura *Yupa* inscription that Vasishka was reigning in the year 24 in the fourth month of the summer. It now becomes evident that Kanishka must have died or retired from the throne and Vasishka taken his place some time during the fifteen months that separate the two dates.

Another valuable inscription in the Mathura Museum awaits careful treatment. This is the epigraph on the much shattered image pedestal which was unearthed at the Mat site in 1911-12. It is incomplete and the extant portion has come down on fourteen pieces of different sizes. It was very briefly noticed by Dr. Vogel in his special article on the excavations concerned. The inscription is being fully dealt with in an Archæological Memoir on "Excavations and other exploratory work at Mathura".

Another pedestal (G42 of the Mathura Museum Catalogue by Dr. Vogel) deserves to be noticed here. Between the feet of the missing image that remain on the pedestal is an inscription of two lines. Dr. Vogel tentatively read the first word as *Mahahinayanasya*. It now appears that this word should be read as *Mahadanda nayakasya*. The inscription would then mean that the image now lost, which stood on this pedestal, was an image of a certain Ulana, the Chief Police officer. The inscription is not dated, but the characters are Brahmi of the Kushan period. It is interesting to see that side by side with statues of royal personages statutes were also raised to important officers of the State.

Lastly, I should mention here a copper plate inscription of Govindachandradeva of Kanauj of Vikrama Samvat 1177. This inscription is engraved on two copper plates which, with the usual ring and seal, were unearthed by a *Chamar* near the village of Chhattarpore, District Cawnpore, and forwarded to the Director-General of Archæology in India by the District Magistrate of that District. Under instructions from the Director-General of Archæology an article on these plates has been submitted to the Government Epigraphist for India for publication in the *Epigraphia India*. The historical information recorded in the inscription is to the effect that King Govindachandradeva granted the village of Sasaimaua in the *pattala* of Koti to a Brahman named Sahulasarman. The village of Sasaimaua is presumably identical with the village named Sisamau which now forms part of the city of Cawnpore.

6. **Publications.**—During the year under review I prepared the following publications :—

(*a*) Annual Progress Report of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, for the year ending 31st March 1920.

(*b*) Memoir on archæological excavations and other discoveries made at Muttra since the publication of Dr. Vogel's catalogue. This is a large illustrated article which is being revised for final publication as an Archæological Memoir.

(*c*) Article on the Chattarpore (District Cawnpore) copper-plate inscription of Govindachandradeva of Kanauj of V. S. 1177.

(*d*) Inspection and Conservation Note on the Suraj Kund (District Delhi).

(*e*) Inspection and Conservation Note on the stone pillar in the Hindu fort at Kosam, District Allahabad.

(*f*) Conservation Note on the Buddhist remains at Sarnath.

At the request of the Secretary, the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Technical Institute, I read an illustrated paper before that society on "Kasia, the scene of the Buddha's Parinirvana"

7. **Personnel.**—L. Duni Chandra, M.A., was appointed as Assistant Surveyor on the 26th May 1920, but resigned his post on the 7th January 1921 in favour of a job in a private banking concern, where he expected quicker promotion. During the short period he was attached to my office he gave proof of considerable ability and aptitude for research work, and worked satisfactorily. Up to the time of his appointment and for about 2½ months after his resignation, L. Munshi Ram Beri, the Head Clerk, acted as Assistant Surveyor. Pandit Kedarnath, M. A., Shastri, was appointed as Assistant Surveyor on probation on the 21st March 1921.

Owing to his ill-health L. Munshi Ram was again this year granted privilege leave for three months, while B. Sulekh Chand was on leave without pay for one month and 8 days. M. Ghulam Muhammad was, in view of his good past service, granted an extension of one year with effect from 1st July 1920. I am grieved to have to record the untimely death of B. Bhura Mal, which occurred on the 22nd May 1920 after a severe attack of influenza, which he contracted during an official visit to Lucknow. B. Bhura Mal served in this office for more than 17 years, during which period he won the unstinted appreciation of all the officers under whom he had worked. With his high professional skill as a draftsman, photographer and artist he combined an uprightness of character and devotion to duty which is not met with in every subordinate. On my recommendation the Government of India have been pleased to sanction a compassionate gratuity of Rs. 300 for his childless widow. The post of second draftsman-photographer remained vacant for about three months, as I was unable to find a suitable man on the minimum pay of Rs. 35 a month, and it was not until the Government had been pleased to create a new post on Rs. 50 a month that a competent man was secured on the 14th August 1920. All members of the staff worked to my satisfaction. Lists of photographic negatives and drawings prepared in my office during the year are given in Appendices C and D. There was a much greater demand for prints of photographs from the public and learned societies during the past year than in any previous year since the formation of this office. This will be evident from the fact that in addition to the photographs prepared for this office for the Director-General of Archæology and other officers of the department, photographs to the value of Rs. 165 were sold. The photographer naturally found it difficult to cope with all this work, and was frequently helped by the second draftsman-photographer. Up to the end of the year only Rs. 19-8-0 were received from the purchasers of the photographs, and this amount was duly credited into the Treasury.

8. **Programme for 1921-22.**—The months of April to June will be devoted to office routine and other work at the headquarters. During July and part of August I propose to undertake a tour of inspection in the Almora District, where the temples of Champawati, which have not hitherto been inspected by any Archæologist, call for early examination. Inspection and conservation notes will then be prepared on these monuments and on the temple at Katarmal and others. I intend to reserve the months of September and October for the excavation of the Stupa mound at Chaitru near Dharamsala, if funds can be found for the purpose, and urgent literary work. The months of November and December will be set apart for the conservation and excavation work at Sarnath, for which a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been recommended. In January I hope to resume the exploration of the mounds at Harappa in the Montgomery District and to continue it for about seven weeks. The remaining few weeks of the year will be required for inspection of works completed during the year and for preparation of fresh projects for the future year. There will be casual visits to works in progress under my own Conservation Assistants who are about to be appointed and under the subordinates of the Public Works Department, but these it is impossible to forecast. The Conservation Assistants, who, I fear, will, with one exception, be quite new to archæological methods of work, will require frequent visits for one or two years to come from the Superintendent.

PART II.

A.—CONSERVATION

I.—Punjab.

9. The names of Hindu and Buddhist monuments in this province, which received attention during the year 1920-21 are given above at page 2 of this report. Here I insert the details of conservation work carried out at each individual monument together with the expenditure incurred and proposals for further repairs wherever they are necessary.

Nurpur Fort.—The estimate for works proposed for the Nurpur Fort in Mr. Natesa Aiyar's Note on the Ancient Monuments in the Kangra District amounted to Rs. 1,250. This sum included Rs. 840 for the construction of a shed for the loose sculptures lying about the ancient temple. Owing to late allotment of funds, however, a mere beginning was made with the work. The measures effected related to certain small repairs to the east gateway of the citadel and the removal of the debris from the north-east side of the old temple basement. I inspected this temple on the 27th March 1921, and soon discovered that the sculpture shed which had been proposed in the Conservation Note referred to was scarcely necessary, at any rate at the present stage. At my suggestion the Executive Engineer, Kangra Division, has been good enough to reappropriate the amount thus set free for the excavation of the basement of the ancient temple which is hidden under debris on all sides, only a small portion of the retaining wall being visible on the south side. The work is in progress, and the Sub-Overseer, Pt. Beli Ram, has been deputed to assist the Public Works Department subordinate in charge in the supervision of the work. It is expected that the whole of the basement will have been brought back to light before the end of the year. There is one other point which does not find mention in the Conservation Note This refers to the floor of the Jagmohan which has sunk in part and requires to be taken up and relaid in its original position. The channel which carried away water from the sanctum is also choked and should be opened out.

The Shishmahal, or the palace in the Nurpur Fort, is not separately mentioned in the Conservation Note, though a lump sum of Rs. 150 is provided in the estimate for the general clearance of the entire fort area. The palace buildings have suffered more injury from the vandalism of the inhabitants of the town, who have carried away all wood-work from doors, windows and other serviceable parts, than from the ravages of time. The extant remains are, however, worthy of certain inexpensive repairs, which will be carried out.

10. **Kotla Fort.**—The repairs on the monuments in this fort, which were of a simple nature, had been practically completed when I inspected them in the end of March, 1921. They consisted of the making of a footpath to various monuments, pointing of masonry joints in the steps ascending the hill, grouting of fissures in the walls of the *baradari* and clearance of jungle. The only item which is not provided for in the Conservation Note or in the estimate is the repair of the upper gate at the top of the stair which is split up by two large trees. The *baradari* also needs certain further repairs which were pointed out to the Sub-Overseer in charge, Plate I, Photo. No. 2724.

11. **Kanihyara.**—The modern shed that had been erected over the rock inscription at Kanihyara in the Kangra District has been dismantled, though the wire fences have not yet been erected around them.

12. **Baijnath.**—At the temple of Baijnath at Baijnath in the Kangra District, which I inspected on the 31st March 1921, repairs have been carried out to the dharamsala at the south-west angle of the enclosure, and further progress was made with the scraping off of the whitewash from the interior of the *mandapa* and the porch.

I should add the following recommendations to those contained in Mr. Aiyar's Conservation Note regarding this temple. The right hand intercolumniation in the front of the gateway on the south side which is blocked with modern walling should be opened out, and its roof, which was partly renewed some time ago, reconstructed after its original design. There is a wide gap in the compound wall on the west side. It should be repaired. The restoration of the south outer wall of the *mandapa* of the main temple which was carried out after the earthquake of 1905 is an eyesore, but it should not be disturbed for the present. The octagonal tower at the north-east corner of the enclosure fell down in the earthquake of 1905, and is in a neglected condition. It should be tidied up and its walls built up to a uniform height.

13. **Amb.**—The following notes on the work carried out at Amb during the period 1st April 1920 to end of April 1921 have been made after a personal inspection. At the larger temple the superfluous limepointing (objected to in Item 1 of my Conservation Note dated 6th February 1919) has been scraped off except from the niches on the outside of the temple. I showed this to the Sub-Divisional Officer in charge. The arrangements for the supporting of the overhanging passage around the uppermost storey (Item 2 of Conservation Note) have been completed, and are expected to give a new lease of life to the monument, Plate II, Photo. No. 2823. The only suggestion I have now to make is that the two girders between the new masonry piers and the roof should be re-painted so as to harmonize in colour with the surrounding masonry. In connection with Item 3 of my Conservation Note which relates to the existing foundations of the anti-chamber, it is to be observed that nothing can be done until the elaborately moulded modern walls are first done away with. The steps in the stair ascending into the spire (Item 4) have been repaired. The basement of the temple (Item 5) has also been exposed, and an area equal to 20 feet freed from debris on all four sides of it. At my visit, however, it became evident that the original floor lay about four feet lower down. At this lower level I laid bare a well-made concrete floor which extends for a distance of about 35 feet, where it was terminated by a rubble-built wall. The latter might prove to be the original compound wall of the temple. The basement is found to be in a much ruined condition, as the facing has mostly perished, Plate III, Photo. No. 2826. What does remain of this facing, however, is enough to show that it was adorned on all sides with rows of boldly conceived niches separated by moulded pilasters, as is generally the case in *stupa* plinths in Gandhara. These niches must originally have contained images, but none of them were reclaimed. It is to be noted that only the lowest three or four courses are in white limestone, the rest of the facing being composed of Kanat. Only one of the niches has been completely restored with its original material, Plate III, Photo. No 2831. The conservation of this basement presents difficulties. I had photographs taken from different points of view, and am seeking the advice of the Director-General of Archæology in India on the subject. The flight of steps on the west side of the basement (Item 6) which was completely buried under debris has been exhumed in a better state of preservation than the basement itself, due, no doubt, to the fact that it is solidly constructed from top to bottom with slabs of white stone, Photo. No. 2823. The lower twelve steps require no repairs. The upper five or six were much damaged. They have been reconstructed with small stones and will have to be renewed. The new flanking walls are also defective and should be removed, but no attempt should be made to restore them, as we do not know their original design, and they are not needed. The interior of the cella on the ground floor as well as in the uppermost story has been improved by terraced flooring. Among the minor antiquities found during the operations three deserve special mention: (*a*) Image of Mahadeva, Plate VII, Photo. No. 2838; (*b*) an image of Nrisimha, Plate VII, Photo. No. 2837; and (*c*) a stone plaque, Plate VII, Photo. No. 2845.

Smaller temple.—The cinque-foil arch has been renewed in accordance with my recommendation (Item 1), Plate II, Photo. No. 2834.

(Item 3.) The basement of the temple has been excavated. It measures 46′ 7″ × 34′, and it is evident that the northern portion must have supported another temple similar to the existing one. Some of the older folk told me that they had seen the missing temple in their lifetime, so that General

Cunningham's statement that there were three temples at Amb might after all have been correct. The basement has been added to on the east side in modern times; the new accretions should be cleared away. It is possible that this operation will reveal small flights of steps which originally led to these shrines.

The floors of the cella and the portico (Item 4) have been repaired. The paths which have been laid between the two temples and between them and the fort wall as also the road from the village to these temples (Item 5) are of a very temporary nature, and will have to be improved.

14. **Malot.**—The expenditure on the special repairs to the temple and gateway at Malot during the year amounted to Rs. 3,319-5-0 and brought the conservation of the monument to completion, Plate IV, Photographs Nos. 1903 and 2820, and Plate V, Nos. 1907 and 2819. The items of work actually carried out during the period under review were the completion of the domed ceiling of the temple, the repairs to the *Chhatri* on its top, the completion of the floor of the temple and portico, the underpining of the decayed portions of the north and south walls of the gateway, and other minor measures.

15. **Raisina, Delhi.**—A Brahmanical shrine of the Mughal period, which I inspected for the first time during the past year, is a small shrine of Mahadeva situated on the Baird road at Raisina, New Delhi. My attention was drawn to this monument by a letter from certain Hindu officials of the Imperial Secretariat who had applied to the Director-General of Archæology in India for the restoration of this shrine at Government expense. In its present condition the temple consists of a single chamber measuring 9′ 9″ square externally with a square platform built of rubble stone. It faces east and is covered with a hemispheric dome resting on arched pendentives. The walls on the inside are adorned with paintings representing Hindu mythological scenes, some of which are: Vishnu sleeping on the Sesha, the man-lion incarnation of Vishnu, Krishna playing on his flute, Sri being bathed by elephants, etc. The character of the shrine as a Saiva fane is placed beyond doubt by a square basin in the centre of the floor which must have held a *Siva-Linga*. A platform which served the purpose of a Tulasi stand and a well belong to the temple, but the size of the original compound can no longer be ascertained.

The gentlemen of the Imperial Secretariat mentioned above had an ambitious scheme for the restoration of this temple, including the establishment of a school for imparting instruction in higher Sanskrit learning, a library, etc. My own recommendations have been embodied in a Conservation Note, and consist of the declaration of the temple as a "protected" monument under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, the cleaning of the inner walls and dome which are soiled with soot, repairs to the floor, the eaves on the outside, and the platform, and the levelling up and fencing of a suitable area around the temple so as to include the Tulasi platform.

16. **Suraj Kund near Delhi.**—This is the name of an extensive tank (Plate I, Photo. No. 2765) surrounded with continuous flights of stone steps on all sides, and situated at the distance of about twelve miles from Delhi near the Tughlaqabad Railway station. The country around the tank was once occupied by an important ancient town, of which the only other existing remains are the dam known as the Anekpur Bund and a stone well. The Anekpur dam is attributed to Anangapala II, who is supposed to have constructed it in 1051 A. D.

On account of its great historical importance and its proximity to the capital of the country, the monument deserves to be brought under the operation of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act (VII) of 1904 and to be suitably repaired. A printed Conservation Note dated the 4th December 1920 has been submitted to the local Government, and it is hoped my recommendations will meet with their approval.

II.—United Provinces.

17. **Sarnath.**—The construction of the stone pavilion over the stump of the Asoka pillar was taken in hand during the year 1919-20. During the year under report the work was pushed forward, and at the end of the year it was all but completed, the only portion that remained to be done being a part of the roof. In the absence of any other work at

Sarnath or in its neighbourhood, I did not consider a personal visit to it necessary, but I did the next best thing in getting a photograph of the work as it stood at the end of the year, Plate VI, Photo. No. 2846.

18. **Mahoba, District Hamirpur.**—The only work carried out at Mahoba itself was the clearance of debris from the south side of the Rahilya temple, the earth thus obtained being utilized for the making of an approach road. It is, however, gratifying to observe that the work at the Makarbai temple went forward rapidly and the construction of the new compound wall was nearing completion at the end of the year. At the Kakra Marh temple nothing was done beyond the clearance of vegetation, etc. This was due to my mind to the transfer of both the District Surveyor and the subordinate who were in charge of the monuments at the time of my first inspection, when I discussed with them on the spot the nature of the work that was to be done. I was therefore requested by the Executive Engineer to inspect the monuments again and explain the measures required on the spot.

19. **Brindaban, District Muttra.**—During the year under review Rs. 400 was expended on repairs to the Gobind Deo, Jugal Kishor and Radha Ballabh temples at Brindaban. The plinth of the Gobind Deo temple was repaired with cement pointing three years ago. The pointing is, however, defective, as it is too conspicuous and not confined to the joints. The interior is disfigured with bats' nests and pigeons' dung, which should be cleaned away with care. Provide stone slabs of suitable size in the corner of the gallery in front of the sanctum similar to those in the other corners. The inner walls of the north or Brinda Devi's shrine are begrimed with smoke, and should be cleaned.

At the Jugal Kishor temple, the south-west outer angle of the sanctum had disappeared for about seven feet above the plinth and been restored in brickwork, leaving the superstructure partly unsupported. The brickwork should be taken out and the corner repaired in stone in exact imitation of original work. A few other minor repairs are needed. On the north side a flooring slab is missing and the wire netting in the window of the *mandapa* is broken. Wire-netted screens in angle iron frames should be provided in the openings in the dome over the cella and the walls on the inside cleaned.

B.—EXPLORATION.

I.—Punjab.

20. **Excavations at Harappa.**—The history of the site at Harappa, as far as it was ascertainable from European writers, is given in General Cunningham's Archæological Survey Reports, Vol. V, page 104 *seq.*, and I have nothing to add to it. The General rightly describes these ruins as the most extensive of all the old sites along the banks of the Ravi. He identified them as the city of *Po-fa-ti* or *Po-fa-to-o*, where the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang halted for two months to study the principles of the sect of the Sammitiyas, and which at that time was densely populated and provided with four stupas and twelve monasteries containing about 1,000 monks, besides twenty Brahmanical temples. The only ancient structures that Cunningham noticed on this site were the remains of flights of steps on both the eastern and western faces of the high mound to the north-west (marked A B in General Cunningham's sketch plan), the basement of a large square temple, the Naogaza tomb, and the ruined Idgah. General Cunningham also mentions the traces of a large square building resembling a Buddhist monastery which he noticed on the south side of the southern mound (E). The Naogaza and the *Idgah* are still extant; the other structures noticed by the General have completely vanished.

A site like the one at Harappa would have yielded countless dwelling houses, religious buildings, and other valuable material relating to the culture and arts of the ancient Panjab. But alas! the ruins have been subjected to continued exploitation for bricks by thoughtless Railway contractors and villagers. Already before General Cunningham's visit in 1853 A. D. the site had furnished brick ballast for more than a hundred miles of the Lahore and Multan Railway line. These depredations have, if

anything, been carried on even more vigorously since General Cunningham's time, and it is patent that the town of Harappa has been built and rebuilt many times over with bricks obtained from this site. The first modern brick kiln was started at this place only last year, and one or two dwellings have been built partly with British standard bricks manufactured in that kiln.

Pt. Hirananda Sastri, who visited this site in January 1909, reported to Dr. Vogel that the mounds at Harappa were "not likely to repay excavation", though the mound with the Naogaza tomb and the Police Station mound appeared to be more promising. Mr. Hargreaves inspected these remains in 1914 and expressed about the same opinion regarding the prospect of exploration. In a manuscript note he submitted to the Director-General of Archæology in India he suggested that as the owners demanded an exorbitant price (Rs. 4,706) for all the mounds, arrangements should be made in the beginning for the excavation of only one mound, marked F in General Cunningham's plan, which showed no indications of having been disturbed. When I inspected the site for the first time in 1917 Mr. Hargreaves' suggestion appealed to me so strongly that I at once submitted a proposal for the acquisition of this mound, together with a portion of the highest mound (marked A B in General Cunningham's plan), where an old stout wall underneath the Naogaza tomb raised hopes of the existence of some important brick monument. The compensation paid for these mounds, together with the cost of erecting boundary pillars, amounted to Rs. 2,771-9-5. The other mounds were not acquired, but were brought under the operation of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, section 3, with the result that all unauthorized diggings for building material have entirely ceased

The excavation of the mounds F and A and B was commenced in the beginning of January 1921, and continued up to the middle of February. The operations were carried on under my personal supervision, but arrangements for supply of labour, tools, etc., were kindly made by the Executive Engineer, Lahore Provincial Division. The total expenditure on excavations, including the cost of huts provided for the use of the Bikaner labourers that had to be imported from outside, as no local labourers were available, amounted to Rs. 4,384-5-6.

Mound F is the northernmost mound on the site, and measures roughly 780′ from north to south by 970′ from east to west. At the time of General Cunningham's visit the height of this mound was 25 to 30 feet above the surrounding land, and it is still about the same. The mound was covered with potsherds and brick bats, but no brick foundations were visible anywhere that might have served as a starting point. It was therefore decided to carry a trench wide and long enough to lay bare the general lie of the remains hidden in it. A plan and section of this trench will be published in a special article and will show the nature of the structural remains exposed. They are, it must be admitted, somewhat disappointing, as soon after the work was begun it became apparent that this mound had suffered from the greed for bricks as much, if not even more, than the other mounds, with this difference that in this case the holes left by the entrenchments had been filled up and the mound presented an appearance which led one to think as if it had never been touched. The excavation was taken down to a depth of about twelve feet throughout the 500 feet of the trench, though it need scarcely be stated that there must be several strata before the virgin soil will be reached. The structural remains which occur from one end to the other are marked *a* to *l* in the plan, and are too fragmentary to afford anything in the way of a systematic plan of the buildings to which these wallings belonged. The latter are everywhere composed of well-burnt bricks of fine texture which have the interesting size of 11″ × 5½″ × 2½″ to 3″. This is also the size of the bricks in the building which was partly exposed in mound A B, and I believe of all bricks dug out on this site The chief interest of these bricks lies in the scientific proportion of two widths to the length, which is the essential condition of good structural bonding. Bricks of this type have not so far been noticed at any other ancient site with the sole exception of a couple of Gupta bricks now preserved in the Sarnath Museum. These two bricks measure 14″ × 7″ instead of the common size of 14″ × 9″ to

10″ of the Gupta monuments, and it was due to these two specimens that I consented to this more convenient size being employed in the restoration of the Parinirvana Stupa at Kasia. The structural remains may be very briefly noticed here. The fragment marked *a* is a corner of a room twelve feet below the present ground level, the walls being 2′ 4″ thick. Among the antiquities found here was a seal die (No. A 214), Plate IX, Photos. Nos. 2817 *a-b*. It is square in shape, $\frac{1}{8}$″ along each, side and provided with a round projection on the reverse pierced with a hole for the string by which it was suspended. It was found at the depth of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the present ground level. The next fifty feet of the trench revealed no remains of any kind, though there were no signs of the area having been tampered with. The wall marked *b* in the plan must be put down to the latest period of occupation of the site, though in the absence of any definitely dateable antiquities it is difficult to determine this period. The remains designated *d* belong to three successive epochs. It was at this point that the large earthen jar (No. A 233 of the list and photo. No. 2741) came to light. The contents of this vessel were a number of domestic earthenware utensils, a stone chess figure, etc. Of the three fragments marked *f*, *g* and *h*, the middle one contains a covered brick drain which might have formed part of a dwelling-house or of a lane. The ruin distinguished by the letter *l* in the plan which came to light at the depth of 4′ 3″ below the present ground level is somewhat better preserved than the other fragments. In its present condition it consists of an incomplete wall (3′ wide), 32′ 4″ long, with five parti-walls, only one of which belongs to the original structure. The building appears to have opened to the west, as there is an entrance 4′ $9\frac{1}{2}$″ wide on that side. How far the house extended in the other directions cannot any longer be ascertained. Among the minor antiquities found in this building special interest attaches to a seal matrix (No. A 263) (Photos. Nos. 2817 *a-b*), which is $1\frac{1}{2}$″ square and has a hole in the reverse as is the case in No. A 214 mentioned above.

Of the mound marked A, B, C in General Cunningham's plan (Plate VIII, Photo. No. 2742) only a small area measuring 55′ × 25′ situated to the west of the Naogaza tomb was excavated. The ancient wall 11 feet high, which is partly visible underneath the north wall of the tomb, has been referred to above. The two large undulating rings of lime stone and slab locally believed to be the thumb-rings and ring gem of the Naogaza saint, but in reality some kind of architectural members which must have been found in this mound, are also already well-known It was, therefore, not unreasonably expected that other portions of the edifice to which these relics belonged might still be reclaimed. My operations did, indeed, reveal portions of a large brick building, but unfortunately they were found to have been so badly hacked about by brick diggers that it is well nigh impossible to determine its real nature or date, Plate VIII, Photo. No. 2745. The excavation was rendered extremely laborious by the immense masses of earth that had to be shifted. The first four or five feet were quite barren of any kind of relics, but underneath this level the excavations brought to light a stratum that wes thickly strewn with fragments of stone of various sizes, some highly polished, liak works of the Maurya period, others rough and coarsely dressed, which might be assigned to the Kushan times. Most of these fragments were, however, easily identified as parts of the undulating rings, three complete specimens of which are lying on the site. The precise purpose of these rings is not yet ascertainable, and I have not seen anything like them at any other site.* The only conjecture I can offer is that they might be bases of finials of some kind which answered to the usual ribbed ornaments or *amalaka* of the Hindu and allied temples. One large stone contains a socket for the tenon of a door, while two other slabs measuring 3′ 4″ × 3′ × $3\frac{1}{2}$″ thick must have been used in the covering of a roof.

The floor level of the building referred to above was reached at the depth of about thirteen feet below the surface of the mound. The portion of the structure that has survived consists of parts of two rooms. One of them appears to have been a fairly large hall, as its northern wall has already been exposed for a length of 22′ 6″. It is standing to a height of about seven feet, and is three feet thick. Only a part of this room could be cleared, as the rest of it is hidden under a high mound of earth, and it will involve consider-

* General Cunningham remarks that he saw similar objects in Multan.

able expense and time to remove it. In the case of the other room only a small piece of the east wall remained. The southern wall had been removed by brick diggers and a neat tunnel only remained to mark its position. So skilfully had this operation been carried out that I was at first misled to believe that the tunnel might be a narrow covered passage leading to some sacred object. Another tunnel, however, running at right angles to the one described above set all doubts at rest. The existing portions of the building, as mentioned above, are composed of bricks of the same size as occurs all over the site. The other remains unearthed in the trench belong to a later epoch. I am unable to offer any suggestions regarding the date of this structure, as it is difficult to say if the stone fragments of the Maurya and Kushan periods referred to above originally belonged to it. Its floor level is more than forty feet above the level of the surrounding fields. What lies buried in the lower strata it is impossible to say. I doubt if tunnelling by the villagers has penetrated so deep as to have destroyed the remains of the earlier periods, especially in the areas removed from the sides which everywhere bear testimony to the spoliation perpetrated. The expense of such excavation is, however, bound to be great. It is therefore proposed, first, to examine the interior of this mound by sinking a shaft of sufficient width right down to the virgin soil, or to such depth as it is practicable to reach without destroying any useful evidence. The most suitable spot for this purpose would be the area immediately to the south of the trench just described.

A second trench was started in the western portion of this mound, but I was so completely bewildered by the enormous accumulations of earth that had to be cleared away that it appeared futile to continue it at the present stage.

As to minor portable antiquities, the greatest importance naturally belongs to the two seals in unknown script (Nos. A 214 and A 263). The legends and devices engraved on these seals are similar to those on the three previously known to us from this site and now deposited in the British Museun, London. Mr. Y. R. Gupte, a former Assistant Surveyor in this office, obtained two seals and one sealing, and these are now in the Central Museum, Lahore. One of these latter is also illustrated along with the two dug up by me. A cursory examination of the characters on these three seals shows at least seven symbols which are not found on any of the seals deposited in the British Museum. Several scholars have dealt with the seals deposited in the London Museum, but evidently no satisfactory interpretation of the legends has as yet been obtained. The excavations being described have so far failed to supply any aid in the solution of the problem. Further particulars of these documents will be published in the special article on these excavations.

General Cunninghan states in his Archæological Survey Report (Volume V, page 108) that Harappa had yielded thousands of coins of the Indo-Scythians and their successors. Neither Pandit Hira Nanda nor Mr. Hargreaves and Mr. Gupte obtained any such coins during their visits to Harappa, and although I myself saw a few Mughal coins with the villagers, there was not a single one of a pre-Mohammadan period. It appeared strange, therefore, that if coins of the Indo-Scythians and their successors had been as abundant on this site as described by General Cunningham, our enquiries for them should have been so futile. My excavations prove the General's statement to be definitely incorrect, for although hundreds of other small things were found, the operations did not bring to light a single coin of any kind. Why this is so I am at present unable to explain.

Nor did I find any stone images. That stone was employed in the construction of houses on this site in the Maurya and later periods is apparent from the few pieces found in the area to the west of the Naogaza. The only other objects in this material that were discovered during my excavations and those of General Cunningham were a number of small implements in a soft, dull cream-coloured kind of stone which the General believed to have been used for scraping wood or leather.*

No objects in any kind of metal were found except one or two iron nails and a hollow bead of gold, which latter might have been dropped on the site in modern times.

* Several specimens of this implement are reproduced in General Cunningham's Archaeological Survey Reports, Vol. V, plate XXXIII.

The excavations were fruitful in bringing to light an interesting collection of earthenware objects of a pre-historic date which may be classified under the following heads:—

(1) Vessels of ordinary domestic use all turned on the wheel.

(2) Terracotta objects consisting of figurines of men, animals, etc.

(3) Ornaments.

The pottery found at Harappa is of the light red or brown colour, excepting some specimens which are black. The latter colour is produced by the application of a variety of earth after it has been fired once. The pottery is put back into the kiln again and taken out when the kiln is cool. The decoration of the wares is in most cases of the simplest description, and consists of a few lines cut into the body when the vessel is being moulded on the potter's wheel. In some cases black lines are smeared on the vessels before they are baked. The material for the pottery must have been easily available from the coarse alluvial clay from the bank of the river Ravi, which formerly flowed quite close to the ancient city, and fine sand from its bed. All pottery found at Harappa is unglazed, and not a single piece of glazed pottery was noticed during the excavations. Red ochre or *geru* appears on a few fragments, while one fragment (A 198) is decorated with a labyrinth of circles and an ornament resembling the Greek fret both in black colour. A few specimens of the earthen mallet, which is used to this day for tapping the vessels after their removal from the wheel, were found. Some of the forms of the pottery are simple, but pleasing. Some of these vessels closely resemble in shape the pre-historic pottery from Tinnevelly. The domestic vessels are of the following kinds :—

(1) Large grain or water jars or *chatis*. No small pitchers or *gharas* or *surahis* were found. These *chatis* are of the oval or egg-shaped form with narrow, circular bottoms and broad mouths with stout rims. (A 233.)

(2) Large-sized troughs for the use of the dyer, etc.

(3) A stoutly made dish in which flour was mixed and prepared. The only specimen found is a fragment. (No. C 18).

(4) Ornamental cover for plates. (No. C 23.)

(5) Ordinary *lota* or *gadvi* with flat bottom. (A 174.)

(*a*) A *lota* for water with a projecting narrow bottom. This type claims more specimens than any other.

(6) A large water jug with a bulbous body and long neck. (A 224.)

(7) A water bottle with a broad body, but a narrow neck, which might have been used for keeping oil. (A 3.)

(8) The jar known as *martban* for keeping pickles of the type which is used to this day. (A 276.)

(9) Earthen plate out of which food was eaten. (Compare fragment No. A. 259.)

Crucibles.

(10) A tumbler or crucible, cylindrical in shape, which occurs in several sizes, the largest being $4\frac{3}{4}$" high. (*Cf.* A 233.)

(11) Lids for crucibles, which are shallow bowls with handles on the convex or concave side. (Compare No. A 218.) One such lid (No. A 267) has four holes for the passage of air.

(12) Small crucibles with pierced sides, which may have been used as filters of some kind for liquids, or possibly as sand-holders, which are used by old-fashioned bankers for blotting inks. (Compare No. A. 257.)

(13) Inkpot of the shape used in old type *Pathsalas* and *maktabs* to this day. (Compare No. A 281.) No. C. 2 has three holes in the mouth for the string.

(14) Earthenware rests for dishes or pitchers. (Compare A. 171.)

(15) Diamond-shaped cakes or discs of coarse clay which must have been used as supports or rests for vessels of water. (A 321.)

(16) An earthen instrument for making twines. It is a curved shaped piece with five holes, one of which is broken off. Each hole received a strand, all five of which combined into the completed twine. The exact purpose of this piece is, however, uncertain. (No. C 25.) I have recently noticed a similar object among the Central Asian antiquities deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

(17) A conical-shaped object with a hole in the base which might have held a wooden stick. Such instruments are used for twining the sacred thread.

II.—Ornaments.

No metal ornaments of any kind were found, not even those of brass or copper or iron. The only exception was a small hollow bead of gold leaf which was found in trench *C*.

(18) Earthenware bangles of various sizes were found in large abundance. A few complete specimens were found. One pair of them attains a high degree of excellence. It is made of fine clay coloured blue. (No. A 182.) Plate IX, Photo No. 2759.

(19) Earthenware beads of exceptional length. (No. A. 62.)

Toys.

The toys found include terracotta figuring of men, animals and birds and two bowl-shaped rattles. (Nos. A 226 and A 174.)

Among human figures the most interesting perhaps are two crudely-shaped diminutive figurines with the legs bound in the hands. (Nos. A 322 and A 234.) All the other human figures are female figures (Plate X, Photo. No. 2807-*b*) which appear to be crude caricatural representations. The method of making these figures is very simple. The entire body is roughly shaped out of a lump of wet clay, and features, drapery, ornaments, etc., are then separately made and struck on in proper positions. In the more complete specimens, such as No. A 78, A 176 and A 175 (type 20), the hair is done up in a high mass, ending on both sides in closed volutes or horns.

The figures of animals comprise those of a lion (No. A 74), log (A 199), humped bulls (Nos. 153 an C. 14), and another animal (A310) which cannot be definitely identified, Plate X, Photo. No. 2808. The figure has four holes, one in each of the horns, one in the hump, and the fourth in the hind part. The purpose of these holes is not understood.

(21) The only other kind of toy is a cart (Plate X. Photo. No. 2740) consisting of a shallow rectangular basin with rings for the ends of the axle at the sides and another ring in front for the string by which the cart was drawn. Several earthenware wheels which belonged to such carts were found (*cf.* A 168.) In connection with terracotta figurines it is worthy of note that no divine images for votive offerings or household worship were reclaimed with the single exception of No. B54, Plate IX, Photo. No. 2813.

(22) Baked balls of clay, which must have been thrown from flings to scare away birds, were found in large numbers. One ball of polished stone was also found. Was it a child's marble?

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot
A. 1	A large-sized grain jar (height) of oval shape. Made of light buff clay without any kind of decoration. The jar must have been used for keeping corn or water. At the time of examination it was filled with loose earth, brickbats and other rubbish.	4′	Trench A square, 15 x 9
A. 2	Large-sized broad funnel-shaped top (height 8″, diam. 1′ 4″) of a colossal jar. The rim is turned down. Made of coarse buff clay without colour or incised decoration. This form has not yet been met with on other sites known to me.	3′ 6″	Ditto 14 x 10
A. 3	Earthenware bottle (height 5½″) with a broad cylindrical body and a flat bottom but very narrow neck, which is now broken. Incised lines on body. Probably used for keeping oil.	4′ 6″	Ditto 15 x 9
A. 4	Earthenware crucible or tumbler (height 3¾″, width at mouth 2″) which must have been used for drinking water from. No colouring or other decoration.	4′ 6″	Ditto 15 x 10
A. 5	Earthenware lid (width 4″) with handle on the inside. Plain. No colour ornamentation. Type 11.	4′ 6″	Ditto ditto.
A.6	Small lid (height 1½″) with handle on convex side. Must have been used to cover a crucible. Plain. Type 11.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 7	Similar. Ditto ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 8	Torso (height 2¾″) of a female figure in coarse clay without head, arms, and lower portions of legs. Type 20.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 9	A fragment of blue-coloured bangle and legs of a coarse terracotta figure (width 2½″).	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 10	The inner spiral column of conch (length 4½″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 11-12	Two pieces of flint (length 2½″ & 1½″). Pieces of flint have been found in abundance. The purpose for which they were used is uncertain. The only plausible explanation is that in the absence of sulphur matches they were used for producing fire. This process is still employed in the Hill States of the Punjab.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 13	Leg of a terracotta figure (length 2″) ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 14	A circular ear-ring (diam. ½″) with indented edge. Soapstone.		
	A very thin soapstone disc pierced in the middle (diam ¼″) which must have been employed in strings of beads to keep individual beads separate. A large number of such discs were found in Trench C.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 15	Head and chest (height 1⅞″) of a bull of coarse clay.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 16	Figure of a dog without legs (length 3¼″). The eyes are separate discs of clay.	3′	Ditto 17 x 8
A. 17	Terracotta dog broken into two (length 3¾″) of which only one leg remains.	Do.	Ditto ditto.

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 18	A ball of clay (diam. 1″) which must have been used for the purpose of scaring away birds.	3′	Trench A square 17 x
A. 19	Two rings of clay (diam. 1″ and ¾″), which were presumably worn as finger rings or toe rings.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 20	A stone pestle (length 4½″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 21	Cancelled.		
A. 22	A ball of clay (diam. 1″) which must have been used to scare away birds. Type 22.	4′	Ditto 18 x 7
A. 23	A curved tube of clay (length 4″) which might have been the handle of a vessel.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 24	Tooth of an animal	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 25	Piece of flint (length 1¼″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 26	Cancelled.		
A. 27	Terracotta dog (length 3″). legs and ears broken off.	4′ 3″	Ditto 15 x 6
A. 28	A lid (diam 1½″) of type 11	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 29-30	Two terracotta balls of type 22	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 31	Fragment (length 2¾″) of terracotta cart of type 21.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 32	Fragment of terracotta bangle (length 3″). Type 18	Do	Ditto ditto.
A. 33	Cancelled.		
A. 34	Water jar with projecting base (height 6½″) of type 5 A.	4′ 6″	Ditto 19 x 7
A. 35	Similar (height 5½″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 36	Wheel of toy cart (diam. 2½″) with projecting nave on the outside. Type 21.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 37	Cancelled.		
A. 38-40	Three crucibles (height 2¾″) of type 10 ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 41	Tumbler (height 4¾″) of type 10		
	Fragment (length 2¼″), possibily part of a toy cart.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 42	Terracotta dog (3¼″) without head and legs	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 43	Similar (length 3¼″).	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 44	Back half of a quadruped	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 45	A broken dog (length 3¼″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 46	Cancelled.		
A. 47	Three pieces which might have belonged to toy carts.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 50	Four balls of baked clay (diam. 1″). Type 22 ..	Do.	Ditto. ditto.

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 51	Water jar with projecting base (height 6¼″). Type 5 A.	5′	Trench A square 19 × 7
A. 52	Cancelled.		
A. 53	Earthenware crucible (height 2⅝″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 54/2	Crucible (height ¼″) of type 10. Head of terracotta elephant (height 2″)	Do.	Ditto 18 × 6
A. 55	Earthenware wheel of a toy cart (diam. 2½″) ..	Do.	Ditto ditto
A. 56	A grotesquely shaped female figure (height 4½″). Both the arms and feet are missing. Traces of scarf on the thighs.	Do.	Ditto 9 × 6
A. 57	Terracotta ball	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 60	Figure of a bird (height 2″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 62	Fragment of blue-coloured bangle	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 63	A complete wedge-shaped flint (length 3¾″) with chipped end, which might have been used for scraping wood or leather.	4′ 6″	Ditto 19 × 7
A. 65	A round terracotta ball (diam. ¾″) with incised decoration which might have been used as child's marble.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 67	A diminutive cube, 1⅛″ along each side, of some fine-grained buff coloured stone, which might have been intended for an astrologer's die.	5′ 6″	Ditto 18 × 6
A. 68	Long terracotta bead (length 3¼″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 69	Terracotta wheel (diam 2⅞″). The projecting nave on the outside is cut with incisions which were meant to hold a stick arrangement for the stability of the axle.	2′ 6″	Ditto 17 × 8
A. 70	3 lids (diam. 1¼″) of crucible (type 11) ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 71	Fragment (length 3¼″) of toy cart	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 72	Terracotta ball (diam 1″) which served as a child's marble	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 74	Lion without legs (length 4″). The head is damaged. The mane and the hair on the back is indicated by rows of incised notches.	2′	Ditto 4 × 21
A. 75	Terracotta dog (length 4″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 76	Terracotta wheel (diam. 2½″) of toy cart ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 77	Lid with handle inside (diam. 2⅞″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 78	Cancelled.		
A. 79	Terracotta ball (diam. 1½″) which did duty as a child's marble.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 80	4 beads one of which is a thin disc.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 82	Terracotta ball (diam. ¾″) which must have done duty as a child's marble.	Do.	Ditto ditto.

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 83	A double porcelain bead (length $\frac{1}{4}$") and an ordinary flat round bead of soapstone, probably whitened by action of saltpetre.	2'	Trench A, square 4 x 1
A. 84	A piece of flint (length $1\frac{1}{4}$")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 90	Terracotta wheel (diam. $2\frac{5}{8}$") of a toy cart ...	5'	Ditto 16 x 8
A. 91	Headless terracotta dog (length 3")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 92	Back portion of a dog (length 2")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 94	2 porcelain beads	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 95	Handle of a jar shaped like a bugle (length $2\frac{7}{8}$") with bands applied to it.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 96	Water jar (height 6"). Type 5 A.	2'	Ditto 7 x 19
A. 97	Terracotta wheel (diam. $2\frac{1}{8}$") of a toy cart ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 98	Terracotta dog without legs (length $3\frac{3}{4}$") ...	Do.	Ditto ditto
A. 99	Bust of a terracotta female figure (height $2\frac{5}{8}$") with a broad incised fillet over the forehead.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 100	Similar (height $2\frac{1}{4}$"), but no fillet	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 101	Fragment of a female terracotta figure (height $2\frac{1}{2}$")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 102	Leg of a terracotta toy (length 3")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 103	Similar	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 104	Fragment of a toy cart. Type 21	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 105	Similar	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 107	Lid of a crucible	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 108	Earthenware ring	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 109	Terracotta ball (diam. 1")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 110	Leg of a terracotta figurine (length 2") ...	4'	Ditto 20 x 4
A. 111	Water jar (height $6\frac{1}{2}$"). Type 5 A.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 112	Front half (height $2\frac{1}{2}$") of a terracotta dog, hollow inside.	Do	Ditto 6 x 19
A. 113	Terracotta dog (length $3\frac{1}{2}$") broken into two ...	4'	Ditto ditto.
A. 115	Head of a terracotta female figure (height $2\frac{3}{4}$")...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 116	Fragment of a terracotta cart	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 117	Piece of flint (length 3")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 118	Lid of a crucible (length 2")	Do.	Ditto 5 x 4
A. 119	Fragment of an ivory bangle (length $2\frac{1}{8}$") ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 120	Fragmentary toy cart (length $3\frac{3}{4}$")	3' 3"	Ditto 14 x 11
A. 122	Terracotta dog without legs (length $2\frac{3}{4}$") ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappā during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 123	Terracotta ball (diam. 1″)	3′ 3″	Trench A, square 14 x 11
A. 124	Piece of thick baked clay wheel (radius 1½″) ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 125	Lid of a crucible	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 126	Water jar (height 6″). Type 5 A.	3′	Ditto 5 x 20
A. 127	Large inkpot (height 2½″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 128	Fragment of thick black clay bangle (length 2″) ...	5′	Ditto 21 x 4
A 129	Terracotta bangle, broken into two pieces (diam 2⅝″).	3′	Ditto 5 x 20
A. 130	Water jar (height 6½″). Type 5 A.	Do.	Ditto 20 x 4
A. 131	Mortar and pestle of primitive type ...	4′	Ditto 14 x 11
A 132	Fragment of a terracotta figure with black colour decoration.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 133	Terracotta ball (diam. 1½″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 136	Lid of a crucible	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 138	Piece of a terracotta bangle (length 1½″) with a coat of white clay.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 141-142	Two crucibles (height 2⅜″)	3′ 6″	Ditto 4 x 21
A. 143	Terracotta finger ring or toe ring (diam. 1″) ...	4′	Ditto ditto.
A. 145	Crucible (height 2½″) 5	Do.	Ditto 4 x 19
A. 146	Neck of a goblet prepared out of a separate lump of clay (height 2½″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 147	Bust of a terracotta female figure (height 2½″). Type 20.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 148	Similar, but with necklace	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 150	Terracotta ball (diam. 1″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 151	Fragment of a thick crude bangle (length 2½″) with rough incisions.	Do.	Ditto 6 x 20
A. 152	Large-sized earthenware ring (diam. 13″, height 6¼″) which served as a rest for a large jar, type 10. Broken into several pieces, hence left on the site. *Cf.* A. 171.	′ 6″	Ditto 6 x 19
A. 153	Terracotta figure of a bull (length 2¾″) ...	4′ 6″	Ditto 14 x 10
A. 155	Tooth of an animal	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 156	Fragment (height 4½″) of pierced body of a cylinder. Purpose not known.	Do.	Ditto 5 x 19
A. 157	Head of a female terracotta figure with necklace and two large cup-like receptacles on the sides. Type 20 (height 1¼″).	3′ 6″	Ditto ditto.
A. 159	Terracotta female figure without head, arms and feet (length 4″). Broad strip of clay over the thighs to represent the loin cloth.	5′	Ditto 7 x 18

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 160	Three pieces of a bangle of blue clay, coloured white.	5	Trench A, square 7 x 18
A. 161	Two terracotta rings (outer diam. 1⅛", 1"), the exact purpose of which is not known.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 162	Head (length 2½") of a terracotta dog ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 163	Body (length 1¾") of a terracotta quadruped ...		
A. 164	Head (height 1¾") of a female figure. Type 20...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 165	Lid (width 1⅜") of a crucible. Type 11 ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 168	Basin (length 2⅞") of a terracotta toy cart, with broken rings at the sides for the ends of the axle and another in front for the string.	Do.	Ditto 10 x 15
A. 170	Thin ring (width ¼") of mother of pearl which must have been used in a necklace between the beads.	6' 6"	Ditto 14 x 11
A. 171	An earthenware ring (outer diam. 7¼", height 4½") which must have served as a rest for a water-jar or other object. Type 14. Similar specimen from Tinnevelly in Indian Museum, Calcutta.	3	Ditto 6 x 19
A. 173	Terracotta crucible (height 4½"). Type 10 ...	3' 6	Ditto 14 x 11
A. 174	*Lota* (height 5"). Type 5. Found in a large *chati*	4'	Ditto 22 x 3
A. 174 (*a*)	Pierced terracotta ball (diam. 2"). Object not known.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 174 (*b*)	Small *lota* (height 2¼"). Found in the same *chati*	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 174 (*c*)	*Lota* (height 6") with projecting bottom. Type 5 A	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 174 (*d*)	*Lota* (height 4"). Type 5	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 175	*Lota* (height 5") with projecting bottom. Type 5 A	3'	Ditto 6 x 19
A. 176	Fragment (height 3½") representing right half of bust of female figurine Type 20.	3' 4"	Ditto ditto.
A. 177	Legs (height 4") of a human figurine ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 178	Basin (length 2½") of a terracotta toy cart. Similar to No. A. 168.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 178 (*a*)	Thin ring (diam. ⅝") of mother of pearl ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 181	Terracotta ring (outer diam. 2¼")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 182	Terracotta bangles of fine blue clay with deep furrowed ornament.	Do	Ditto ditto.
A. 183	Terracotta lid (width 2") of a crucible, with a loop handle at the top.	4' 6"	Ditto 10 x 15
A. 185	Terracotta dog without legs	6' 6"	Ditto 14 x 11
A. 189	Solid terracotta cone (height 2") with a hole in the bottom possibly for reception of a wooden handle which may have been used for making twine.	4' 2"	Ditto x 19
A. 190	Conical pebble (height 1"). May have been used as Siva-linga. Modern.	1' 6"	Ditto 6 x 19

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 191	*Lota* (height 6″). Type 5 A.	2′ 6″	Trench A, square 6 × 19
A. 191 (*a*)	Human head (height 1¾″), with two horn-like projections.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 193	Torso (height 2½″) of terracotta female figure ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 194	Fragment (length 2½″) of uncertain character ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 196	Terracotta dog (length 3″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 197	Two solid terracotta balls (diam. 1″, ¾″) ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 198	Potsherd (length 5″), with labyrinth of black circles and a pattern similar to the Greek fret.	5′ 6″	Ditto 18 × 7
A. 199	Terracotta dog (length 3″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 200-202	Terracotta dogs	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 204	Fragment (length 2½″). Similar to C. 25 ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 205	Lid (width 1½″) of a crucible	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 206	Solid terracotta ball (diam. 1″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 208	Fragment (length 2½″). Similar to A. 194 ...	4′ 6″	Ditto 12 × 13
A. 209	Head (height 3″) of a female figure	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 210	Ear ornament (length 1¼″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 211	Leg (length 3″) of a terracotta figure ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 212-213	Stone beads of sorts	4′	Ditto 14 × 11
A. 214	Seal matrix. *See* p. 11	4′ 6″	Ditto 23 ×
A. 217	Three pieces of flint	6′	Ditto 21 × 4
A. 217 (*a*)	Portion (height 1¼″) representing chest of a small statuette made of lime; decorated with rows of dots.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 219	Round ball (diam. 1¼″) of yellow stone ...	4′	Ditto 14 × 11
A. 220	Terracotta dog (length 4″)	Do.	Ditto 23 × 2
A. 221	Terracotta dog (length 2¾″)	5′	Ditto 22 × 3
A. 22	Terracotta ring (diam. ¾″). Possibly for the making of twine.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 223	A large *chati* which could not be taken out complete. Its contents were 3 terracotta bangles (Type 18), one large bead (length 3¼″) thick in the middle, one crucible with lid, two terracotta figurines, and other potsherds.	5′ 6″	Ditto 6 × 19
A. 224	A large water-jug (height 1′ ¾″) with a bulbous body and flat bottom. (Type 6.) Similar well-preserved specimen in the Lahore Museum. Also among Tinnevelly specimens in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.	6′ 3″	Ditto ditto.
A. 225	Terracotta figure (height 3½″), without legs and arms, which might have been a caricatural representation.	7′ 6″	Ditto 5 × 29

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 226	Terracotta wheel (diam 2½″) of a toy cart and a ball (diam. 1½″)	7′ 6″	Trench A, square 5 × 29
A. 227	Crucible (height 2½″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 228	Lid (diam. 1½″) of a crucible	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A 229	Basin (width 3″) of an earthenware vessel ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 230	Quadrant (radius 2¼″) of a dish which consisted of a hollow cavity in the centre, with two concentric rings around it. Possibly for burning the sacred light at worship.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 231	Terracotta ball (diam. ½″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 232	Piece of flint (length 3¼″) with roughly carved flutes Many such specimens of different sizes were found. They were probably used for scraping wood or leather.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A 233	A large earthen *chati*, plain except for black lines round the body, which was badly cracked, but whose contents were—one crucible (height 4½″), one *lota* (height 6″) with projecting base, one terracotta ram (length 2½″), one earthen bangle, one stone chess figure, a wheel, etc, etc.	8′	Ditto 20 × 5
A. 234	A headless terracotta figure (height 1⅝″) of a man seated in an athletic posture, well-designed. *Cf.* A 322.	4′ 9″	Ditto ditto.
A. 235	A pair of terracotta discs joined together (diam. 1¾″) pierced with three holes. It is a common toy of Indian children who pass a string in a particular manner through the holes and twirl it till it makes a particular harmonious sound. Punjabi name Gharghatta.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 236	Torso height 3¾″) of a female terracotta figure ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 237	Piece (length 9″), neck of a large earthenware *chati*.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 238	Torso (height 3½″) of a terracotta female figure ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 239	Cancelled.		
A. 240	Wheel (diam. 2¼″) of terracotta toy cart ...	5′	Ditto ditto.
A. 241	Terracotta ball (diam. ¾″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 242	A piece of soapstone	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 243	Crucible (height 2¼″), long bead (length 1¾″) of some fine variety of red stone, and chess die (length 1⅜″) of ivory.	5′ ″	Ditto 123 × 1
A. 244	Crucible (height 2½″)	8′ 6″	Ditto 5 × 20
A. 245	Crucible (height 2½″) with long narrow bottom ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 246	Earthen bangle (diam. 2″)	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 247	Part of earthen bowl (diam. 5″)	5′ 6″	Ditto 6 × 19
A. 250	Terracotta ball (diam. ⅞″)	Do.	Ditto 15 × 9

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 251	Terracotta ram (length $3\frac{1}{4}$")	6′	Trench A, square 17 × 7
A 252	Terracotta wheel (diam. $2\frac{5}{8}$") of a toy cart ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 253	Terracotta ball (diam 1")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 254	Pieces of thick trough covered with lime plaster...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 255	Central portion, shaped as a vase, of the lid of a *chati*. The surrounding flat portion is missing.	8′	Ditto 22 × 2
A. 256	Terracotta ring (diam. $2\frac{1}{4}$")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 257	Three crucibles, one of which (height $2\frac{3}{4}$") has a pierced body. Type 12.	7′	Ditto 20 × 5
A. 257 (*a*)	Copper bead (length $\frac{1}{2}$"). Much corroded ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 257 (*b*)	Terracotta ring (diam. $\frac{7}{8}$") and two pieces of a bangle of green clay.	Do.	Ditto ditto
A. 258	Toy (length $2\frac{1}{4}$") representing a bird ...	6′	Ditto 6 × 20
A. 260	*Lota* (height 6") with projecting base ...	5′	Ditto 16 × 9
A. 261	Earthen bangle (diam. 3")	6′	Ditto 19 × 6
A. 262	Earthen ring (diam. 1")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 263	Seal die ($1\frac{1}{2}$" square). The inscription which is in reversed countersunk characters consists of one line. Upper left corner is broken.	3′ 6"	Ditto 6 × 19
A. 264	Hoof of a quadruped	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 265	Ink-pot (height 2")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 266	Ink-pot (height $1\frac{3}{4}$") with a broad low body ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 268	Basin (height $1\frac{1}{2}$") of a tumbler	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 269	Wheel (diam. $2\frac{3}{8}$") of a toy cart	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 270	Lid (diam. $1\frac{1}{4}$")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 271	Wheel (diam. $1\frac{3}{4}$") of a toy cart	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 272	Terracotta bull (length 3")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 273	Broken terracotta lion (length 2")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 274	Portion of a toy cart (length 3")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 275	Thin diminutive discs of mother of pearl which must have belonged to a necklace.	2′ 6"	Ditto 5 × 19
A. 276	Earthen *martaban* (height 6") still used for pickles.	3′ 6"	Ditto 6 × 19
A. 277	Terracotta dog (length $3\frac{1}{2}$")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 278	Similar (length 3")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 279	Terracotta figure (height $\frac{7}{8}$") of chess game ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 280	Stone piece (height $\frac{3}{4}$") of chess game ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 281	Earthen bangle (diam. $2\frac{5}{8}$")	5′	Ditto 7 × 18

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 283	Beads	5'	Trench A, square 7 x 18
A. 284-285	Two ivory chess dice (length 1¼" each) ...	6' 6"	Ditto 24 x 1
A. 286	Ink-pot (height 1¼") of black clay	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 287	Crucible (height 2")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 288	Terracotta cone (height 1⅜"). Similar to A 189 ...	4 9"	Ditto 7 x 19
A. 289	*Lota* (height 6")	6' 6"	Ditto 24 x 1
A. 290	Earthen ring (diam. ⅞")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 292	Terracotta cart (length 2⅝"). Similar to A. 168...	5'	Ditto 6 x 19
A. 294	Terracotta ram (length 4")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 295	Terracotta female figure (height 4½"). Without head.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 299	Broken terracotta bull (length 2½")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 303	Crucible (height 2¾")	7'	Ditto 23 x 2
A. 304	Ink-pot (height 1¾")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 305	Terracotta handle (length 4")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 306	Slab mortar (length 1')	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 307	Three beads	4' 6"	Ditto 5 x 19
A. 309	*Lota* (height 5½")	9'	Ditto 14 x 11
A. 310	Terracotta bull (length 3") with holes in horns, hump and tail, probably part of a toy cart.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 312	Thick terracotta wheel (diam. 2⅛")	4' 6"	Ditto 5 x 19
A. 313	Ink-pot (height 2¼")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 314	Part of dish (length 3"), with two legs remaining...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 315	Stone rod (height 2⅛"). Possibly pinnacle of a toy house, etc.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A 316	Terracotta ball (diam. ⅞") and lid ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 317	Terracotta bird (height 3") with stand ...	2' 6"	Ditto 19 x 5
A. 318	Flint (length 4½")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 319	Grotesquely shaped figure (height 3") ...	6"	Ditto 3 x 2
A. 320	Ring (diam. 1⅛")	4'	Ditto 5 x 19
A. 321	Diamond-shaped terracotta cake or rest (length 5") for a vessel or other article.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 322	Terracotta figure (height 1¾") of a toy athlete ...	3'	Ditto 14 x 12
A. 323	Head (height 1¼") of a terracotta female figure, bedecked with two flowers.	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 324	Leg (length 4")	Do.	Ditto ditto.
A. 325	Head (height 2¾") of a terracotta female figure ...	Do.	Ditto ditto.

List of antiquities unearthed at Harappa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
A. 326	Beads	3'	Trench A, square 14 x 12
A. 327	Piece of conch	4'	Ditto ditto.
B. 1	Two pieces of red stone with plain curved mouldings, which might have formed parts of sides of a stone window. Traces of polish remain. Maurya work.	4' 6"	
2	Piece (length 4¼") of red stone which might have belonged to the round part of a leg of a statue, or a round post.	Do.	
3	Fragment (diam. 3¼") of a diminutive stone ring which was originally of the same design as the two large ones lying on the site.	4' 6"	
4	Piece (length 2") of marble, highly polished ...	Do.	
5	Terracotta dog (length 3½")	Do.	
7	Piece (length 10") of a large-sized ring of the same type as those lying on the site. The wall of the ring is undulating.	Do.	
8	Fragment (length 10") of circular slab with a bevelled edge. There was a large hole in the centre of the slab. The shape of the piece suggests that the slab was employed in the construction of a *stupa* or similar structure.	Do.	
10	Trunk (length 2½") of a terracotta elephant ...	14'	
11	Fragment (diam. 3½") of a diminutive stone ring similar to the two large ones lying on the site.	6'	
12	Similar (diam. 3¼")	Do.	Trench B.
13	Piece (length 3") of a terracotta disc ...	14'	
14	Rounded piece (length 3⅛") of red stone similar to B. 2. Faint traces of polish.	6'	
15	Piece (length 3⅛") of red stone with flat polished surface.	Do.	
16	Similar (length 5")	Do.	
17	Similar (length 7")	Do.	
18	Moulded stone (length 7") which presumably belonged to arched side of a window. Grey-coloured stone.	Do.	
20	Piece (length 4½"). Similar to B. 17... ...	Do.	
21	Piece of architectural stone (length 7") ...	Do.	
22	Piece (length 4½") of arched stone	Do.	
23	Tapering stone (length 4") of terracotta tube. Possibly a piece of a goldsmith's bellows.	Do.	
24	Bottom (diam. 3⅛") of an earthen vessel ...	Do.	
25	Part of handle of an earthen lid	Do.	

List of antiquities unearthed at Harapa during January 1921—continued.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
B. 27	Base (height 2″) of an earthen vessel	6′	Trench B.
28	Wheel (diam. 2½″) made out of a potsherd ...	Do.	
29	Piece (length 2″) of a squared stone	Do.	
31	Piece (length 2″) of a terracotta bull ...	Do.	
32	Head (height 2″) with semi circular halo ...	Do.	
33	Terracotta humped bull (length 3½″) ...	Do.	
34	Terracotta bull (length 2″) ...	Do.	
40	Terracotta quadruped (length 2½″) without head...	8′	
41	Terracotta wheel (diam. 2⅛″) of a toy-cart ...	Do.	
44	Piece of red stone (length 4″)	8′ 6″	
45	Terracotta ring (diam. 1″)	Do.	
46	Bust of grotesquely shaped terracotta female figure (height 3″).	Do.	
48	Terracotta quadruped (length 2¼″)	Do.	
49	Terracotta ring (diam. 1″)	Do.	
50	Terracotta wheel (diam. 2⅛″) ...	13′ 6″	
51	Head of terracotta bird (height 1½″) ...	Do.	
52	Two pieces of stone rings and one piece of a terracotta ring. They would seem to have been bangles.	Do.	
53	Terracotta handle (length 2¼″) with two holes ...	Do.	
54	Base (height 6″, width 11″) of a terracotta statuette with feet of a deity and a smaller stout figure between them. It is difficult to guess the nature of the image from what now remains. The figure between the feet might have been the vehicle of the deity whoever it was. Date uncertain.	Do.	
55	Piece of pottery (length 8½″) of same type as A. 2	Do.	
56	Piece of terracotta tube (length 5″)	Do.	
57	Terracotta disc (3½″) which served as a rest for a vessel or other object.	Do.	
58	Piece (length 2¾″) of a curved terracotta object which was used for twining thread. The instrument had five holes through which five component strands passed. Similar to C. 25.	Do.	
C.	Piece of stone ring (diam. 2¾″) with undulating side.	Do.	
62	Piece of black stone (diam. 2½″)	Do.	
63	Pieces of bangles of ivory, etc.	Do.	
64	Much corroded antimony rod of copper ...	Do.	

List of antiquities unearthed at Harapa during January 1921—concluded.

Serial No.	Description.	Depth.	Find spot.
B. 66	Nugget of ring of quartz	13′ ″	Trench B.
67	Bead	Do.	
	TRENCH "C."		
C. 1	Terracotta cone (length 2¼″) with line decoration for making *yajnopavita*.	3′ 6″	Trench C.
2	Ink-pot (height 2¾″) with three holes in the rim for suspension.	Do.	
3	Terracotta cone (height 1½″), possibly piece of chess	Do.	
4	Terracotta ring (diam. 1¾″)	Do.	
5	Conch (length 3″)	1′ 6″	
6	Two round terracotta balls	Do.	
9	Piece of ivory bangle	2′	
10	Lime beads	Do.	
11	Beads	Do.	
13	Hollow gold bead	3′	
14	Nicely-made terracotta bull (length 2¼″) ...	4′ 6″	
16	Ivory tooth-pick	2′	
11	Piece of quartz which was being prepared for a bead.	1′	
17	Green stone bead	5′ 6″	
11	Terracotta ring and wheel and bead of lime ...	Do.	
17	Piece of outer pierced shell of a goblet (length 4″)	5′	

II.—United Provinces.

No excavations were carried out in the United Provinces during the year under review. I spent, however, a period of about five weeks at Muttra in the summer of 1920, when I was engaged on the preparation of a detailed Memoir on the exploratory works carried out at and near Muttra by Rai Bahadur Pandit Radha Krishna and while there succeeded in discovering, in company with the energetic Honorary Curator, two important sculptures. One of them is now worshipped as Gokarnesvara Mahadeva in a temple outside the Brindaban gate of Muttra city. This temple stands on a lofty mound and the image is said to have been found in it. The statue, which evidently represents a Kushan King, is six feet high. It is seated in Hindu style on a Simhasana and is in perfect preservation including the head and head-dress, which are missing in the other royal statues of the Kushan dynasty. As in the statue of Wima, the dress consists of a loose open coat which, I learn from Sir Aurel Stein, is worn to this day by the inhabitants of Turkistan, who call it by the name of *chappan*. The head-dress is a high conical cap similar to the *kulah* worn by the Afghans in these days. It now becomes evident that if the heads of the Kanishka, Wima and Chastana (?) statues had been extant they would have been similar to the head of the image being described. It was with considerable difficulty that permission to photograph (Plate XI, Photo No. 2767) the statue was obtained, but if it is ever possible to examine the statue more closely it may yield its own name.

The other sculpture discovered during my stay at Muttra through the kindness of Rai Bahadur Radha Krishna is a female statue which is now worshipped as Manasadevi (Plate XII, Photo No. 2768) in a modern temple built on the top of a mound near the village of Gopalpur. This village is about twelve miles distant from Muttra on the road leading to Bharatpur. There are two fairs held in honour of this goddess, which take place on the Purnamasis of Vaisakha and Jyeshtha. The image, which is carved in the round, and which is represented as seated on a semi-circular wickerwork stool is five feet in height, the width of the base being 2 feet 2 inches. The head of the statue has been recarved in modern times, like that of the Bodhisattva statue from the Gayatri Tila now deposited in the Muttra museum. The whole of the front of the statue is much defaced. The feet are bare and the existing ornaments are bracelets and large thick anklets. Between the feet of the statue, on the top of the base, is engraved a document of three lines in the same type of Brahmi characters as occur in the inscription on the large statue from Parkham now in the Archæological Museum at Muttra. The inscription is being studied. Both these statues are of considerable historical interest and should, if possible, be acquired for the Museum.

One other sculpture deserves special mention. At the time of its acquisition in 1912 for the Muttra Museum by the Honorary Curator, it was being worshipped by the inhabitants of the village of Bhadar, distant ten miles from Muttra. It represents a Naga standing with a *nagi* on either side. In front of the base is a relief consisting of five male and five female worshippers and below it an inscription of three lines in Kushana Brahmi characters. The purport of the record is that on the 5th day of the fourth month of the summer of Sam 8 (in the reign) of Maharaja, Rajatiraja, Kanikkha, a tank, a garden, and a gateway (were founded) in honour of the Bhagavat Bhuminaga. The inscription is interesting for several reasons. The name of the Naga deity Bhuminaga has not so far been met with in any other inscription.

DAYA RAM SAHNI,

Superintendent, Archæological Survey,

Hindu and Buddhist Monuments,

Northern Circle.

LAHORE:

15th September 1921.

APPENDIX A.

Statement of Office Expenditure during the year 1920-21.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Salary of Superintendent	...	6,749	2	8
Travelling Allowance of Superintendent	...	1,737	11	0
Pay of Establishment	...	6,763	8	11
Travelling Allowance of Establishment	...	1,121	5	3
Contingent Expenses	...	2,916	0	11
Total	...	19,287	12	9
Savings	...	1,272	3	3
Budget grant	...	20,560	0	0

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Expenditure incurred on the Conservation of Ancient Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Northern Circle during the year 1920-21.

District.	Locality.	Description of work.	Amount.			Remarks.
		PUNJAB.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Kangra ...	Kanhiyara ..	Dismantling of huts over rock inscriptions ..	27	6	0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs . ditto ditto ...	45	14	0	
Do. ...	Baijnath ...	Special repairs to Baijnath Temple ...	180	10	0	
Do. ...	Kangra ...	Special repairs to Fort	203	14	0	
Do. ...	Kotla ...	Ditto ditto	24	6	0	
Do. ...	Nurpur ..	Ditto ditto	16	4	0	
Do. ...	Bajaura ...	Annual repairs to Basheshar Mahadeo Temple ...	19	4	9	
Sialkot	Sialkot ...	Annual repairs to Tibba Jalian	118	9	0	
Shahpur ...	Amb ...	Special repairs to temples in the old Fort ...	586	9	0	
Jhelum ...	Malot ...	Special repairs to temple and gateway ...	3,319	3	0	
Do. ...	Katas ...	Annual repairs to Haveli Sardar Hari Singh ...	75	14	0	
Do. ...	...	Annual repairs to Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Jhelum District.	89	14	0	
Rawalpindi ...	axila ...	Collection of materials for staff quarters ...	377	0	0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Trial boring for sinking a new well ...	227	13	0	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Annual repairs to archæological rest-house ...	486	6	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Establishment employed on conservation work of ancient monuments.	1,273	2	8	
Do. ...	..	Annual repairs to Hindu and Buddhist Monuments in the Rawalpindi District.	22	6	0	
Ludhiana ...	Sunet ...	Protecting ancient site	305	14	0	
Montgomery . .	Harappa ...	Acquiring the ancient mounds and fixing boundary pillars.	2,771	9	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Excavation of mounds	4,384	5	6	
		Total ...	14,556	4	10	
		UNITED PROVINCES				
Almora ...	Dwarahat ...	Minor conservation work at ancient buildings ..	84	0	0	
Dehra Dun ...	Kalsi ..	Annual repairs to Asoka Stone	25	10	0	
Agra ...	Agra ...	Annual repairs to Jaswant Singh ki Chhatri ...	100	0	0	
Etah ...	Soron ...	Annual repairs to Sita Ramji's Temple ..	35	0	0	
Muttra ...	Bindraban ...	Repairs to temples of Gobind Deo, Jugal Kishor, and Radha Ballabh.	400	0	0	
Hamirpur ...	Makarbai ...	Making a compound wall and arrangements for drainage in the temple.	912	0	0	
Do. ...	Mahoba ...	Clearing jungle, etc., around Kakramath and other temples and repairs to approach roads to Rahilya Temple.	114	0	0	
Benares ...	Sarnath ...	Erection of a Chhatri over the stump of Asoka Column *in situ*.	398	8	0	
Do. ...	Do. ..	Clearance of grounds at Chaukhandi	19	5	0	
Ghazipur ...	Bhitri ...	Repairs to iron railing	6	0	0	
		Total ...	2,094	7	0	

APPENDIX C.

List of Drawings prepared during the year **1920-21.**

Serial No.	Annual No.	Place.	Description.	Scale.
408	1	Amb, District Shahpur.	Plan of smaller temple	1/20
409	2	Ditto ...	Front elevation of smaller temple	1/15
410	3	Ditto ...	Section of smaller temple	1/20
411	4	Ditto ...	Plan of larger temple	1/30
412	5	Ditto ...	1st story plan of larger temple	1/30
413	6	Ditto ...	2nd ditto ditto	1/30
414	7	Ditto ...	Ground plan of larger temple with plinth	1/80
415	8	Ditto ...	Section of larger temple	1/60
416	9	Ditto ...	Site plan of both temples	1/300
417	10	Ditto ...	Detail elevation, section, and plan of a portion of the retaining wall of the basement of the larger temple	1/24
418	11	Malot, District Jhelum.	Plan of the temple	1/30
419	12	Ditto ...	Ditto gateway	1/25
420	13	Ditto ...	Site plan of the temple and gateway	1/200
421	14	Sarnath, District Benares.	Plan of mediæval shrine with its covered passage ..	1/120
422	15	Ditto ...	Project for drainage of area east of main shrine ...	1/384
423	16	Di to ...	Ditto ditto of Jagat Singh Stupa ...	1/384
424	17	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto better drainage of monasteries 1st and 3rd and neighbouring area.	1/384
425	18	Harappa, District Montgomery.	Plan of mound F	1/600
426	19	Ditto ...	Plan and section of trench A in mound F	1/384
427	20	Ditto ...	Plan of trenches B and C in mound A near Naugaza Tomb.	1/120
428	21	Lahore ...	Plan of proposed building for office of Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Northern Circle, Lahore.	...

APPENDIX D.

List of Photographs taken by the Office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survy Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1920-21.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2646	Full ...	Memorial erected on site of ancient Buddhu-ka-Ava on way to Baghbanpura.	Lahore ...	Lahore.
2647	Do. ...	Tomb of Jahangir, from north-west	Shahdara ...	Do.
2648*	Half ...	Capital of a Torana pillar which originally belonged to one of the monuments at Sanchi. Presented by Messrs. Jamsettee's Sons, Lahore.	Lahore ...	Do.
2649	Do. ...	Gandhara fragment (height 5½″, width 10″) carved with a full-blown lotus flower symbolizing the nativity of Buddha. Lahore Museum, No 980.	Lahore Museum ...	Do.
2650	Do. ...	Gandhara fragment (height 7″, width 1′ 2½″) representing vase with foliage symbolizing nativity of Buddha. Lahore Museum, No. 1801.	Do. ...	Do.
2651	Do. ...	Gandhara relief (width 1′ 1″, height 5″) containing adoration of vase with foliage and other subjects.	Do. ...	Do.
2652	Do. ...	Gandhara Bodhisattva (height 1′ 10″)	Do. ...	Do.
2653	Full ...	Stone lintel (height 1′ 2½″, width 3′ 1″) of a doorway with a sunken niche containing a man and a woman seated side by side and with pierced ends for admission of air and light.	*Murti*, near Chhoya Saidan Shah (now in Lahore Museum).	Jhelum.
2654	Do. ...	Similar (height 1′ 3″, width 3′ 3½″)	Do. ...	Do.
2655	Do. ...	Similar (height 1′ 2½″, width 3′ 3″)	Do. ...	Do.
2656	Do. ...	Ornamental niche (height 2′ 2″) containing an eagle flying with a garland.	Do. ...	Do.
2657	Do. ...	Side view of same	Do. ...	Do.
2658	Do. ...	Fragment (height 1′ 3″) from middle portion of a door lintel, representing a two-armed deity seated in a sunken panel with a male attendant to his left.	(Now in Lahore Museum.)	Lahore.
2659	Do. ..	Slab (height 5½″, width 2′ 1″) which served as the roof of a wall niche with bracket capitals.	Do. ...	Do.
2660	Do. .	Stone pillar (height 4′ 4″) with lion's face and patterns	Do. ...	Jhelum.
2661	Half ...	Slab (width 1′ 2½″, height 4¾″) which presumably served as a dado.	Do. ...	Do.
2662	Do. ...	Fragment (height 7″) of an ornamental bracket capital.	Do. ...	Do.
2663	Do. ...	Stone capital (height 7″) with lotus rosettes ...	Do. ...	Do.
2664	Do. ..	Statuette (height 1′ 6″) of a female standing without head and otherwise damaged.	Do ...	Do.
2665	Quarter ...	Fragment (height 1′ 1″) representing a male deity with a halo seated on a cushion.	Do. ...	Do.
2666	Do. ...	Slab (11″ square) which served as centre stone of ceiling of a niche.	Do. ...	Do.
2667	Do. ...	Fragment (height 11″) of a pillar with capital ...	Do. ...	Do.
2668	Do. ...	Fragment (height 9″) of a pillar with heads of lions, etc.	Do. ...	Do.
2669	Do. ...	Finial (height 9″)	Do. ...	Do.
2670	Full ..	Slab (height 11½″) representing a man and a woman standing facing.	Amb (now in Lahore Museum).	Shahpur.
2671	Do. ...	Fragment (height 2′ 8″) of a stone door jamb with a headless female standing; presumably one of the River goddesses.	Do. ...	Do.

* At the suggestion of the Director-General of Archæology in India, the fragment has been presented to th Archæological Museum at Sanchi.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

List of Photographs taken by the Office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1920-21—continued

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2672	Full ...	Stone jamb (height 2′ 5½″) with figure of the Yamuna standing on her vehicle, the tortoise.	Agroha (now in Lahore Museum).	Hissar.
2673	Do. ..	Ditto, Reverse, showing a male figure drawing out a snake. Is it Krishna destroying the Kaliya snake?	Do. ...	Do.
2674	Do. ...	Terracotta heads excavated from the mound at Agroha and fitted in a wooden board measuring 2′×1′ 4½″.	Do ...	Do
2675	Do. ...	Similar (the same dimensions as above) ...	Do. ...	Do.
2676	Half ...	Stone slab (height 1′ 6½″) representing a warrior riding a leogryph and other motifs.	Do. ..	Do.
2677	Do. ...	Stone jamb (height 3½″, length 1′) ornamented with intricate garland pattern with votaries.	Do. ...	Do.
2678	Do. ...	Terracotta bust (height 9″) of Chamunda ...	Do. ...	Do.
2679	Full ...	Slab (height 2′ 1″) representing a male with matted hair and a female with a vessel of water standing side by side.	Bed of Ghagar River (now in Lahore Museum).	Karnal.
2680	Half ...	Image of Vishnu (height 1′ 9″) with four arms. Mediæval period. Found in the mound at Agroha.	Agroha (now in Lahore Museum).	Hissar.
2681	Do. ...	Head and shoulders of a male figure (height 8″) with moustache with three wavy lines on his forehead, biting at something held in his right hand. Mediæval.	Rohtak (now in Lahore Museum).	Rohtak.
2682	Do. ...	Goddess (height 9½″) seated on a cushion with left leg lying flat upon it She holds a baby in her left arm and is attended by a male attendant holding a lotus flower. On base vestiges of an inscription. Mediæval.	Lahore Museum.	
2683	Do. ...	Statuette (height 11″) of Vishnu with usual symbols, and three attendants on either side. Mediæval period.	Rohtak (now in Lahore Museum).	Rohtak.
2684	Do. ...	Statuette (height 1′ 9″) of a Jain Tirthankara. Buff-coloured sand-stone. Mediæval period. Provenance unknown.	Lahore Museum.	
2685	Full ...	Lintel (3′ 8″ long) with groups of musicians, etc. Buff-coloured stone. Mediæval.	Hansi (now in Lahore Museum).	Hissar.
2686	Do. ...	Lintel of a doorway (5′ 2″ long) with Kirtimukha and other motifs. Buff-coloured sand-stone. Mediæval period.	Do. ...	Do.
2687	Do. ...	Head of an arch (height 11″) adorned with a group of Gandharvas in flight, the central pair carrying a bowl containing a flower-garland. Mediæval period.	Do. ...	Do.
2688	Quarter ...	(*a*) Terracotta plaque (3½″ sq.) with an intricate zigzag pattern carved on it before firing. Presumably a Tantric Yantra. (*b*) Terracotta plaque with a lotus pattern on one face and a geometric design on the other.	Sunet mound (now in Lahore Museum).	Ludhiana.
2689	Do. ...	(*a*) Terracotta plaque (2⅞″ sq.) with a sunken cavity in the middle which is surrounded, by the four noble animals of the Buddhist tradition, namely, the horse, the bull, the elephant, and the lion, separated by the symbols of the sacred hair, the Dharmachakra, the Triratna, and the conch. The four animals on the abacus of Asoka Pillar at Sarnath are separated by representations of the wheel of the good law only. (*b*) A circular disc of burnt clay (dia. 2″) with a lotus pattern on one side.	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

List of photographs taken by the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1920-21—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2690	Quarter ...	An iron padlock (length 8″) still used in some parts of the country with a key and door chain and another part whose purpose is not ascertainable.	Shorekot (now in Lahore Museum, No. 2209).	Jhang.
2691	Full ...	Fragment of a stone sculpture (7′ × 1′ 2″) representing a stout male figure seated with a female *chauri*-bearer on each side. Mediæval period. Grey-coloured stone.	Kangra (now in Lahore Museum).	Kangra.
2692	Do. ...	Bracket stone with a male figure (height 9″) whose legs are bent back over the body. Mediæval period. Grey-coloured stone.	Nurpur (now in Lahore Museum).	Do.
2693	Do. ...	A Siva Linga with square base (height 1′ 7″) carved with a figure of the deity on each of the four sides.	Jagatsukh (now in Lahore Museum).	Do.
2694	Do. ...	Fragmentary capital (height 1′ 1″) carved with figures of female musicians. Buff-coloured sand-stone. Mediæval.	Kangra (now in Lahore Museum).	Do.
2695	Quarter ...	Base of a pilaster (height 1′ 2″) representing four-armed Vishnu and Garuda, the bird-god. Grey-coloured sand-stone. Mediæval period.	Lahore Museum ...	
2696	Full ...	Sculpture representing Siva and Parvati riding on bull. Beneath the bull we see a sacrificial fire, Brahma riding a Hamsa, a naked *preta* and two musicians. The scene presumably represents the marriage of Siva and Parvati. Late mediæval period.	Lahore Museum. Provenance not known	
2697-98	Do. ...	Image of three-headed Vishnu (height 3′ 11″) with head of a demon on the reverse similar to the Vishnu type so common in Kashmir in the mediæval period.	Presumably from Lahul or other part of Kangra District.	
2699	Do. ...	A statue of four-armed Vishnu (height 4′ 10″) with an oval-shaped halo Front portions of both arms missing, otherwise well-preserved. Mediæval. Buff-coloured sand-stone. Provenance not known.	Lahore Museum.	
2700	Do. ...	Inscribed slab (length 4′ 6″; height 2′ 5″) with four lines of Sarada inscription.	(Lahore Museum No. 1·94). Ghagai W. E. of Badwan in S wat.	
2701	Do. ..	Inscribed slab (height 2′7″; width 2′7″) *prasasti* of the time of Bhojadeva (?) Found in a mound n ar Sirsa.	Sirsa (now in Lahore Museum, No. I 23)	Hissar.
2702	Ha ..	Moulded brick (height 1′ 5″; width 8″) representing a headless female figure facing. Mediæval period. Was lying in the Pihoa rest-house.	Pihoa (now in Lahore Monument, No. 2482).	Karnal.
2703	Do. ...	Brick capital of a pilaster (height 5″). Provenance not known.	Lahore Museum.	
2704	Do. ...	Four-arm d image of Vishnu (height 1′ 10″), Buff-coloured sand-stone ; mediæval. Provenance not known	Do.	
2705	Do. ...	Sculpture (height 1′ 9″) representing Vishnu standing with Sri in his left arm. Mediæval period. Buff-coloured sand-stone. Found in the mound at Agroha.	Agroha (now in Lahore Museum, No. 2134).	Hissar.
2706	Do. ...	Moulded brick height 11″, width 1′) representing a head-less Brahmachari clad in bark (Sanskrit *valkala*). He is seated on a stool of wickerwork, and holds a jug in his left hand. Provenance not known.	Lahore Museum, no number.	
2707	Do. ...	Fragment of a stone sculpture (height 7″) representing four *rishis* each holding a water jug in his left hand. The right hand of each is raised with palm turned upwards. Provenance not known.	Do.	
2708	Quarter ...	Two moulded bricks (8″ × 5½″ long) with lotus rosettes on one edge.	Kadirpur ...	Jhang.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

List of photographs taken by the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1920-21—continued.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2709	Full ...	A *chati* (height 11″) of a very coarse texture with coloured paintings.	Baleli, 7 miles from Quetta.	
2710	Quarter ...	A bowl (height 3½″) and a jug (height 4″) with a spout, with similar decoration.	Do.	
2711	Do. ...	Two terracotta rams (height 7½″ and 5½″) with similar decoration.	Do.	
2712	Do. ...	A bird (height 3½″) and a fragmentary ram (height 4½″)	Do.	
2713	Do. ...	Part of a flat circular disc, which probably served as the lid of a *chati* (diameter 7½″).	Do.	
2714	Half ...	A brass statuette of goddess Lakshmi in possession of Mr. S. N. Gupta of the Lahore School of Arts.	Lahore ...	Lahore.
2715	Full ...	Tomb of Shah Rukn-i-Alam. General plan ...	Multan ..	Multan.
2716	Do. ...	Ditto ditto Photo of ground plan	Do. ...	Do.
2717	Do. ...	Ditto ditto Photo of north elevation.	Do. ...	Do.
2718	Do. ...	Ditto ditto Photo of cross section.	Do ...	Do.
2719	Do. ...	Ditto ditto Detail of second story on south side.	Do. ...	Do.
2720	Do. ...	Ditto ditto Plan of first story ...	Do. ...	Do.
2721	Do. ...	Ditto ditto Plan of second story	Do. ...	Do.
2722	Do. ...	South wall of Nurpur Fort showing jungle growth from south-east.	Nurpur ...	Kangra.
2723	Do. ...	South side of basement of ancient temple showing modern stair and debris to be cleared away.	Do. ...	Do.
2724	Do. ...	Bauli and Baradari in Kotla Fort after repairs. From north-west.	Kotla ...	Do.
2725	Do. ...	Shrine of Chamunda Devi and dalans near Bagalamukhi, after clearance of jungle. From South-West.	Do. ...	Do.
2726	Do. ...	Bhim Tila; a stupa mound at Chaitru below Dharamsala. From north-east.	Chaitru ...	Do.
2727	Do. ...	Temple of Ganapati at the foot of Baijnath hill. From south-west.	Baijnath ...	Do.
2728	Half ...	Image of Mahishasuramardini Durga in subsidiary shrine No. 3 in the enclosure of Baijnath temple.	Do. ...	Do.
2729	Full ...	Image (1′ 9″ × 1′ 3″) of six-armed Bhairava in north-west angle of enclosure of Baijnath temple.	Do. ...	Do.
2730	Do. ...	Relief showing wedding of Siva and Parvati, in a niche in the north wall on the outside of the Mandapa of the Baijnath temple.	Do. ...	Do.
2731	Do. ...	Relief showing a female holding a child in her left arm, in a niche on the south outer wall of Mandapa of Baijnath temple.	Do. ...	Do.
2732	Do. ...	Mandapa of Baijnath temple showing unscientific repairs carried out after the earthquake of 1905. From south-east.	Do. ...	Do.
2733	Do. ..	Southern gateway to the enclosure of Baijnath temple showing a rubble filling to be removed. From south-west.	Do. ...	Do.
2734	10″ × 12″ ...	Brahmanical rock-cut temple at Masrur, photograph of ground plan.	Masrur ...	Do.
2735	Do ...	Ditto ditto Photograph of roof plan ...	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

List of photographs taken by the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1920-21—continued

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2736	10″×12″...	General view of mound F, from its south-west corner. Before excavation.	Harappa ...	Montgomery.
2737	Do. ...	Ditto ditto From south-west ...	Do. ...	Do.
2738	Full ...	Long trench running from south-east to north-west in mound F, at the end of the season's excavation.	Do. ...	Do.
2739	Do. ...	Ditto Fragmentary brick structure at the north-west end in which a pair of terracotta or glass wristlets was found.	Do. ...	Do.
2740	Do. ...	Large earthen *chati* unearthed in the long trench in mound F at 400′ from the north-west end about 12′ below the surface.	Do. ...	Do.
2741	Do. ...	Ditto After cleaning	Do. ...	Do.
2742	10″×12″...	Ditto Mounds A. B. General view from north.	Do. ...	Do.
2743	Do. ...	Ditto From north-east showing position of the portion selected for excavation.	Do. ...	Do.
2744	Do. ...	Do. Area to west of Naogaza's tomb, under excavation.	Do. ...	Do.
2745	Full ...	Ditto ditto After excavation ...	Do. ...	Do.
2746	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Do.
2747	Do. ...	Mound A B from E. showing structure of mound in a perpendicular cutting.	Do. ...	Do.
2748	Do. ...	Mound E showing the effect of tunnelling carried out by villagers for bricks.	Do. ...	Do.
2749	Do. ...	Two terracotta toy carts composed of antiquities Nos. A 233 and A 168 and A 292 respectively.	Do. ...	Do.
2750	Do. ...	An earthenware *martban* (A 276), a *lota* (A 15) and another *lota* (A 174).	Do. ...	Do.
2751	Do. ...	An earthenware jar (A 224), a crucible (A 233) and a bottle.	Do. ...	Do.
2752	Half ...	An earthenware ring (A 171) which must have served as a rest for a water jar.	Do. ...	Do.
2753	Do. ...	Two earthenware implements for making twine (B 58 and C 25).	Do. ...	Do.
2754	Do. ...	Three earthenware inkpots (No. A 281, 286 and 313).	Do. ...	Do.
2755	Do. ...	Two earthenware inkpots (C 2 and A 266) and a *lota* (A 174).	Do. ...	Do.
2756	Do. ...	Handle of an earthenware lid (A 255) and top of a dish cover.	Do. ...	Do.
2757	Do. ...	A terracotta conical implement (C 1) for making the sacred thread and two crucibles (A 257 and A 245).	Do. ...	Do.
2758	Do. ...	Terracotta objects Nos. A 183, A 230, A 267 and A 280.	Do. ...	Do.
2759	Do. ...	A pair of bangles of fine grained clay or glass of bluish colour decorated with deep furrowed ornament.	Do. ...	Do.
2760	Do. ...	Terracotta bangles Nos. A 223 and A 233 ...	Do. ...	Do.
2761	Full ...	Plan of temple A at Bilot. A photograph ...	Bilot	Mianwali.
2762	Do. ...	Plan of temples B and C at Bilot. A photograph ...	Do.	Do.

APPENDIX D—*continued.*

List of photographs taken by the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1920-21—continued

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2763	Full ...	Plan of temples D, E, F, G. A photograph ...	Bilo	Mianwali.
2764	Do. ...	Sections of temples A and C ...	Do.	Do.
2765	Do. ...	The tank known as Suraj Kund, 14 miles from Delhi. From east.	Tughlaqabad ...	Delhi.
2766	Do. ...	Ditto ditto. From west ...	Do. ...	Do.
2767	Do. ...	A well-preserved statue (height 6') of a Kushan King now worshipped as Gokarnesvara Mahadeva in a modern shrine on the way to Brindaban.	Mathura ...	Mathura
2768	Do. ...	A statue (height 5') of a Kushan queen now worshipped as Manasa Devi in a modern shrine near the village of Gopalpur, 12 miles distant from Mathura near the road leading to Bharatpur.	Gopalpur ...	Do.
2769	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Do.
2770	Do. ...	Inscribed pedestal of which 14 pieces were discovered at the Mat site.	Mat	Do.
2771-74	Do. ...	Four photographs of Kushan heads	Mathura Museum ...	Do.
2775	Do. ...	Plaster of Paris casts of the inscription on the base of *Parkham Yaksha* statue, in three parts.	Do. ...	Do.
2776	Half ...	Drum of a stupa with figure of Marichi M. M. Register No. 384.	Do. ...	Do.
2777	Do. ...	Fragment of an inscribed bowl. (*Cf.* photo No. 2381)	Do. ..	Do.
2778	Do. ...	Inscribed fragment of a stone channel	Do. ...	Do.
2779	Do. ...	Inscribed pedestal, dated year 33 of the Kushan era.	Do. ...	Do.
2780	Full ...	Sculpture representing a male figure with a Naga springing from his right shoulder.	Do. ...	Do.
2781	Do. ...	Ditto ditto. Reverse ..	Do. ...	Do.
2782-83	Half ...	Fragment somewhat similar to above. Obverse and reverse.	Do. ...	Do
2784	Full ...	Lower half of image of goddess on a peacock: possibly Sarasvati. Kushan period.	Do. ...	Do.
2785	Half ...	Torso of Kuvera	Do. ...	Do.
2786	Full ...	Lower half of Bodhisattva Maittreya	Do. ...	Do.
2787	Do. ...	Two mailed warriors seated side by side ..	Do. ...	Do
2788-89	Half ...	Relief with a votary on either side. Obverse and reverse.	Do. ...	Do.
2790	Do. ...	A statuette of Surya	Do. ...	Do.
2791-92	Do. ...	Fragment carved on both sides	Do. ..	Do.
2793	Full ...	Fragmentary relief in Gaya stone representing a goddess trampling upon Ganesa.	Do. ...	Do.
2794	Half ...	Relief showing a warrior and a woman standing together.	Do. ...	Do.
2795	Do. ..	Terracotta figure which formed part of a toy clay cart.	Do. ...	Do.
2796	Do. ...	Relief showing Kuvera with a female attendant pouring something into his bowl.	Do. ...	Do.
2797	Do. ...	Fragmentary Brahmanical figure with the incarnations of Vishnu round the halo.	Do. ...	Do.
2798	Do. ...	Pedestal with musicians	Do. ...	Do.

APPENDIX D—*concluded.*

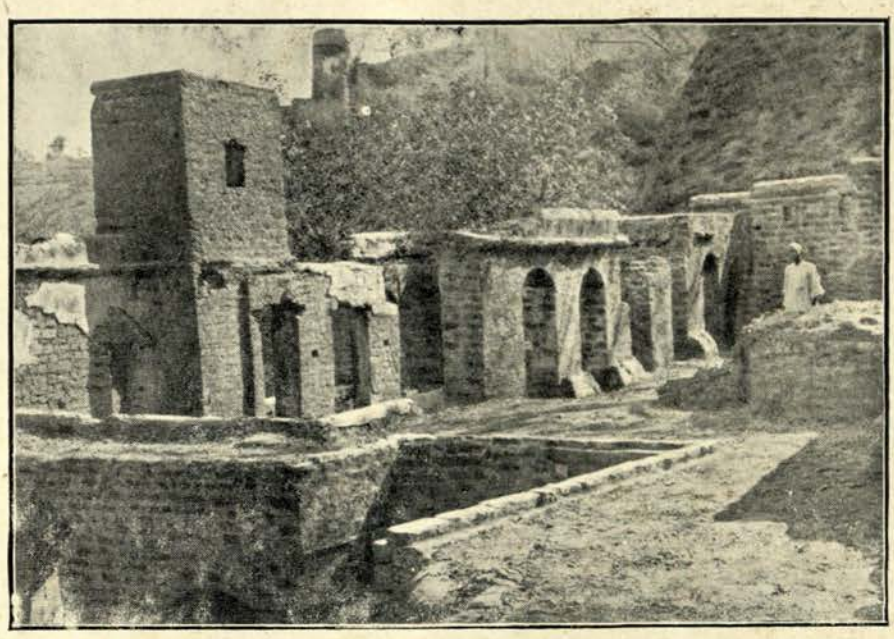
List of photographs taken by the office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1920-21—concluded.

Serial No.	Size.	Subject.	Locality.	District.
2799	Half ...	Female figure, possibly Vasundhara	Mathura Museum ...	Mathura.
2800	Do. ...	Terracotta showing Kuvera and Hariti ...	Do. ...	Do.
2801-03	Full ...	Detail of sea-weeds carved on the Dhamekh Stupa...	Sarnath ...	Benares.
2804	Do. ...	Photo of a drawing of the Parinirvana image ...	Kasia	Gorakhpur.
2805	Do. ...	Plan of Gujjardeo temple	Dwarahat ...	Almora.
2806	Quarter ...	Photo of an impression of the inscription of Kirtivarman at Rajghat.	Deogarh ...	Jhansi.
2807	Do. ...	Two terracotta figurines (A 157 and B 45) and a handle of a jar (A 95).	Harappa ...	Montgomery.
2808	Do. ...	A terracotta dog (A 166), a ram (A 233) and two bulls (A 310 and C 14).	Do. ...	Do.
2809	Do. ...	Two terracotta female figurines (A 56 and 78) and an uncertain figure (A 225).	Do. ...	Do.
2810	Do. ...	A ball of yellow stone (A 219) a pierced terracotta ball (A 174) and a stone implement for scraping wood or leather etc. (A 232).	Do. ...	Do.
2811	Do. ...	Two terracotta athletes (A 234 and A 322) ...	Do. ...	Do.
2812	Do. ...	A terracotta toy consisting of a pierced disc (A 235), a female bust (A 191) and a bird (A 317).	Do.	Do.
2813	Do. ...	Base of a terracotta image containing feet of a deity with an uncertain figure between them (B 54).	Do. ...	Do.
2814	Do. ...	Chest of a figurine made of lime plaster (A 217) ...	Do. ...	Do.
2815	Do. ...	An ivory chess die (A 248), two chess figures (A 279-80), etc.	Do. ...	Do.
2816	Do. ...	A miniature undulating ring of cream-coloured stone (B 11).	Do. ...	Do.
2817	Half ...	Seals Nos. A 214 and A 263 found during my excavations and another seal with only three characters or symbols obtained by Mr. Y. R. Gupte.	Do. ...	Do.

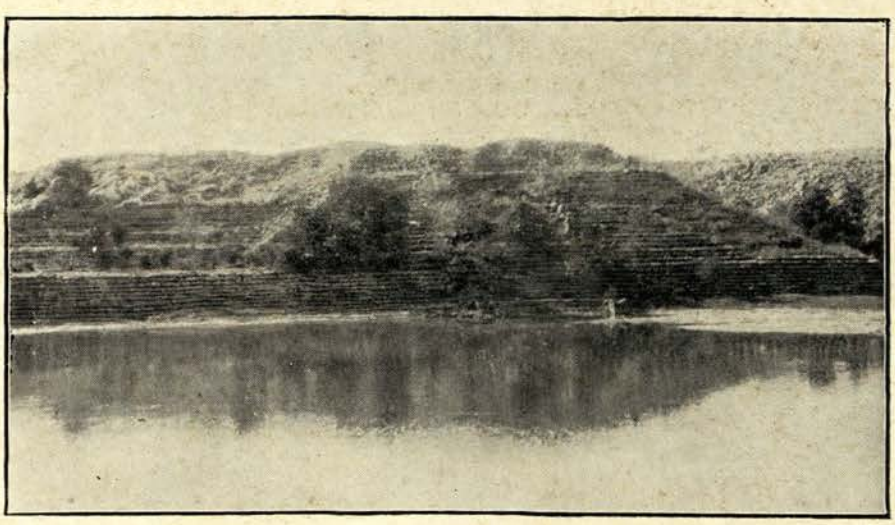
APPENDIX E.

List of books added to the Library of the Office of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Hindu and Buddhist Monuments, Northern Circle, during the year 1920-21.

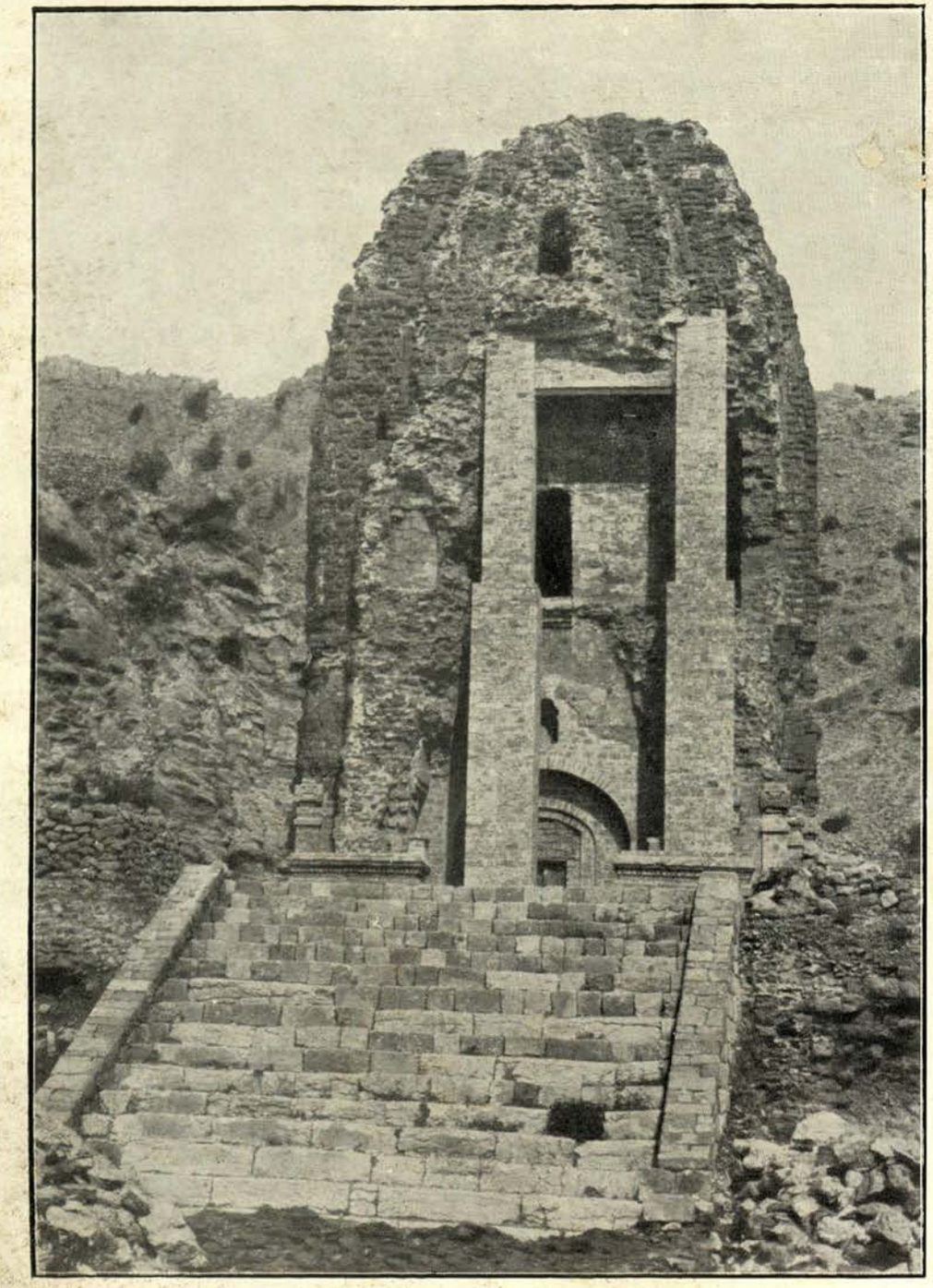
1. A Guide to the Old Observatories at Delhi, etc.
2. Archæological Memoir No. 2, Varieties of the Vishnu Image.
3. Glossary of the Tribes and Castes of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, Vol. I.
4. Gazetteer of the United Provinces, B., Vol., Kumaon Division.
5. Annual Report of the Mysore Archæological Department for the year 1919.
6. Chambers' Twentieth Century English Dictionary.
7. List of Muhammadan and Hindu Monuments of Shahjahanabad (Delhi) and Delhi Zail, Vols. I-II.
8. Memoir of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 4.
9. Punjab Motor Guide.
10. Kale's Higher Sanskrit Grammar.
11. Longman's Geography of the World.
12. Webster's International Dictionary, in two volumes.
13. Kavyaprakasa.
14. Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XV.
15. Memoir of the Archæological Survey of India, No. 5.
16. List of photo-negatives, Eastern Circle, corrected up to 31st March, 1919.
17. Indian Antiquary for 1920.
18. Journal of Indian Architecture.
19. V. S. Apte's Students English and Sanskrit Dictionary.
20. Annual Report of the Director-General of Archæology in India, Part II, for 1914-15.
21. Proceedings of the Conference of Orientalists held at Poona in November 1919, Vol. I.
22. Catalogue of the Coins of the Guptas, Maukharis, etc., in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow.
23. Annual Medical List, 1920.
24. Annual Progress Report, Central Circle, 1919-20.
25. Supplement to Annual Report, Central Circle, 1918.
26. Annual Report on the working of the Rajputana Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1920.
27. How to observe in Archæology.
28. Havell (E. B.), Handbook of Indian Art, Architecture, Sculpture and Painting, 1921.
29. Illustrated pamphlet on "Ancient Chinese figured Silks," by Mr. F. H. Andrews.



2724. Kotla Fort, Baradar, after repair.

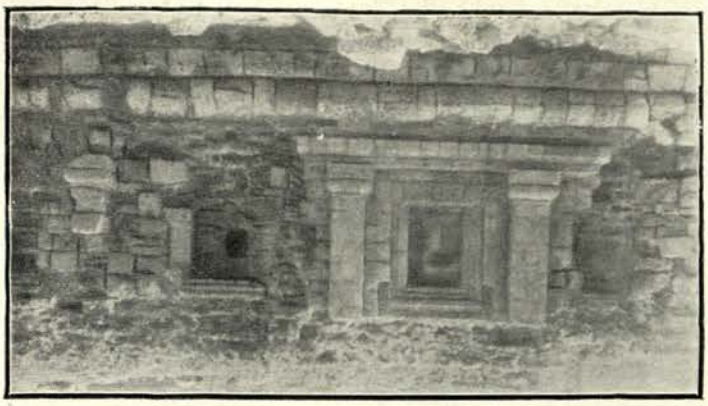


2765. Suraj Kund near Delhi.

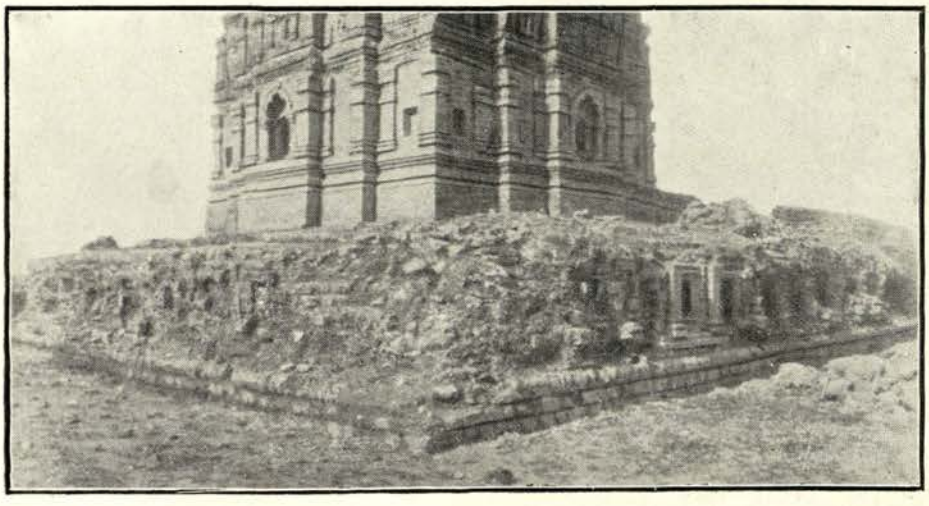


2823. Amb. Larger temple : new piers and stair after excavation.

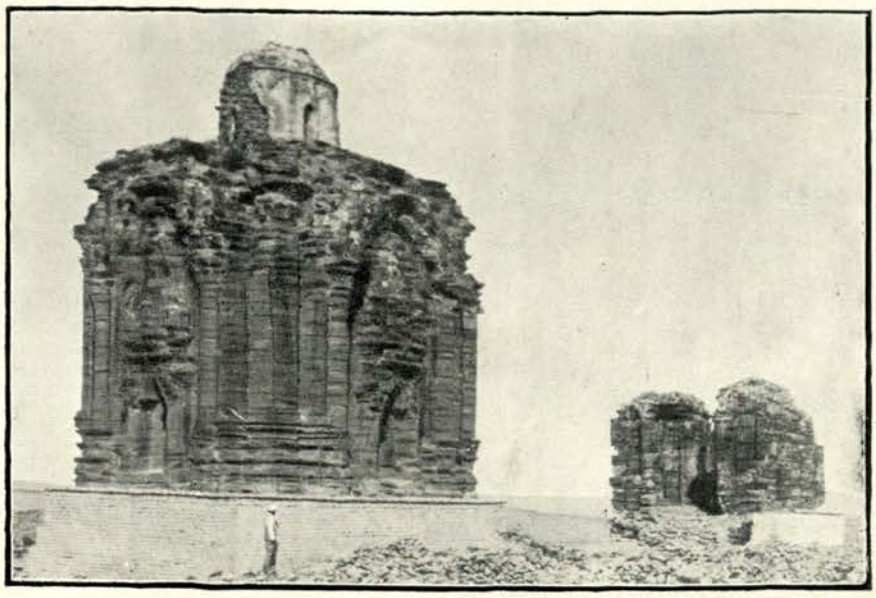
2834. Amb. Smaller temple. after repair from W.



2831. Amb. Niche in larger temple after repair.

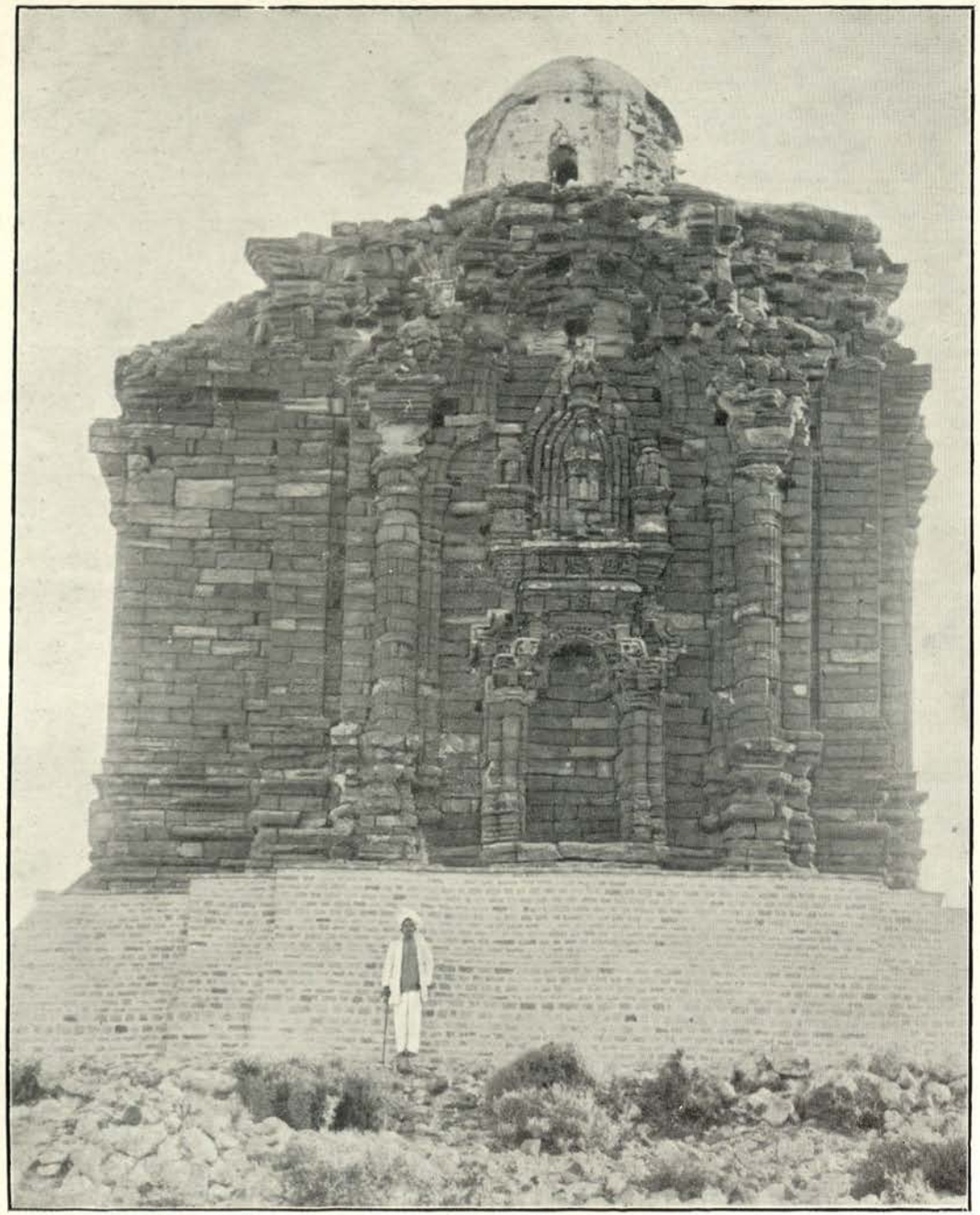


2826. Amb. Basement of larger temple after excavation.

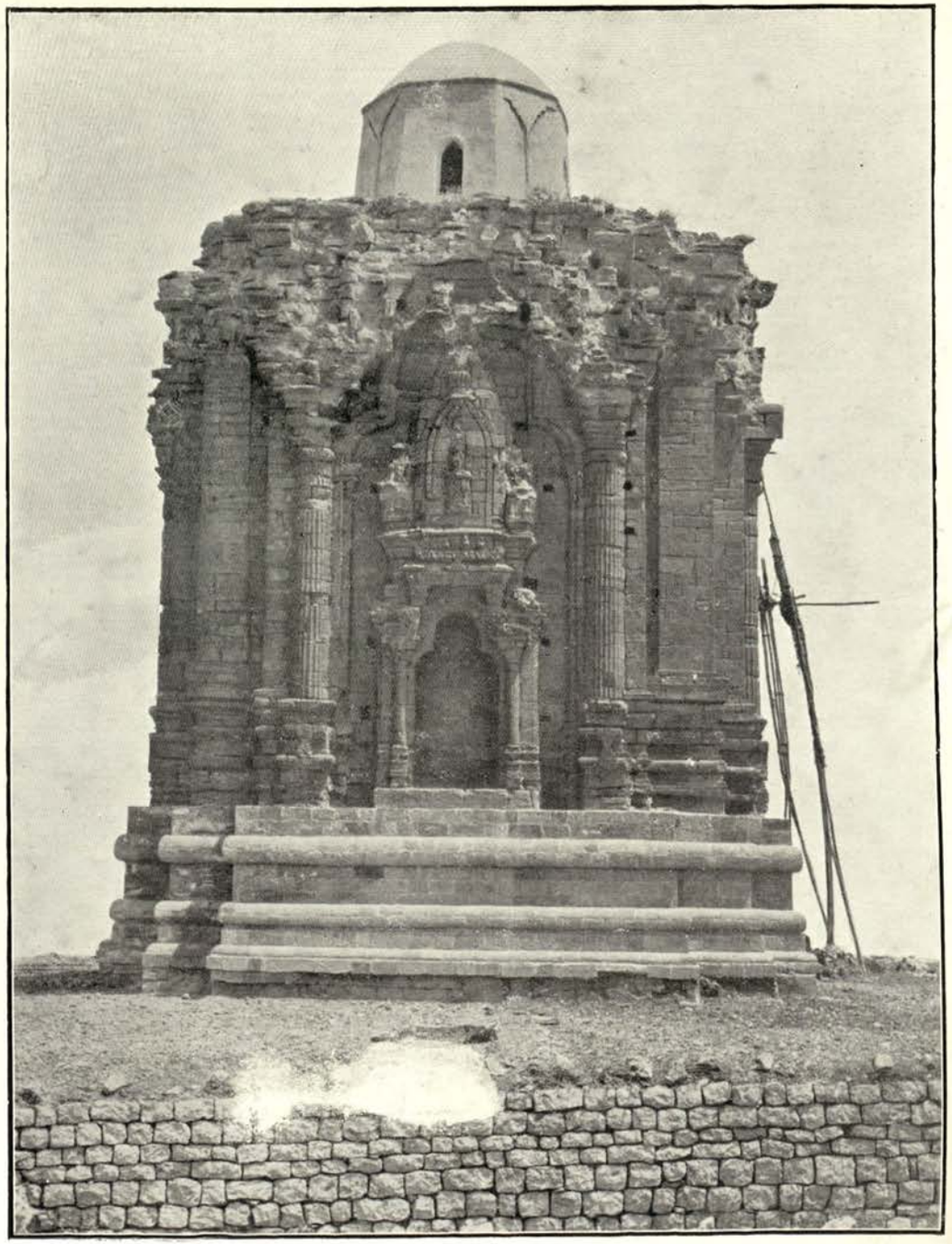


1903. Malot Temple and gateway showing previous repairs.

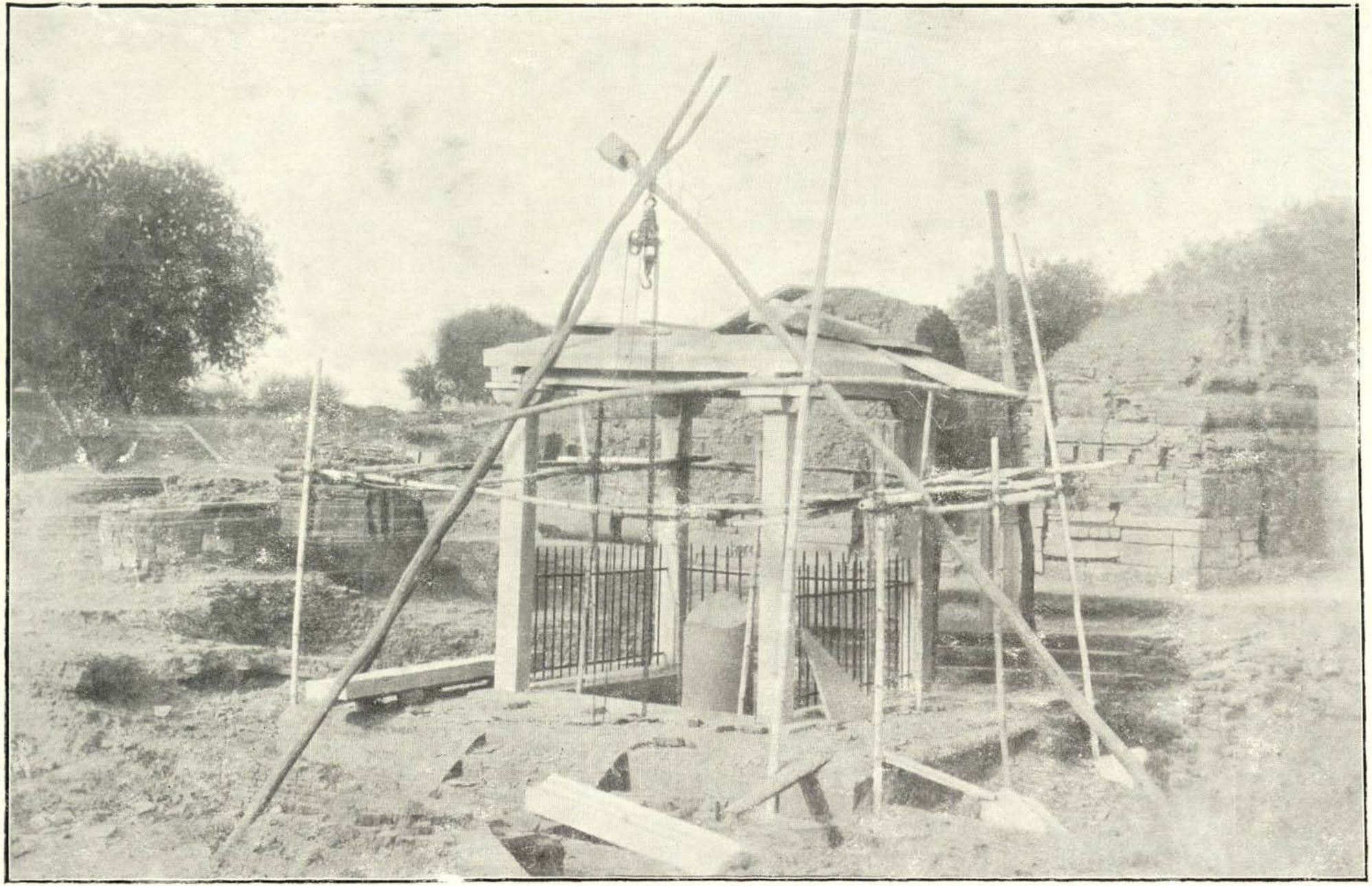
2820. Malot Temple and gateway after recent repair.



1907. Temple at Malot before repair.



2819. Temple at Malot after repair.



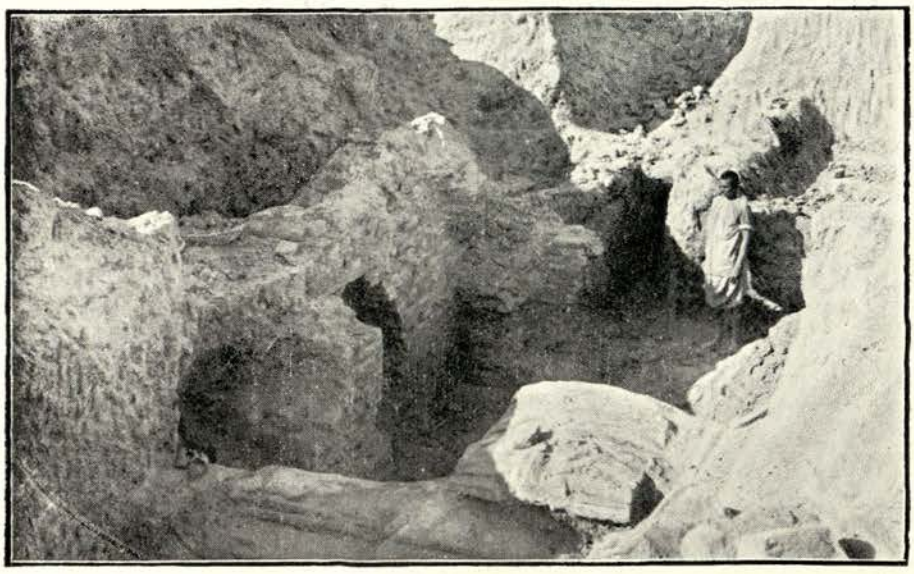
2846. Sarnath. Chhatri over Asoka pillar under Construction.

2838. Image found at Amb.

2845. Slate stone tablet found at Amb.

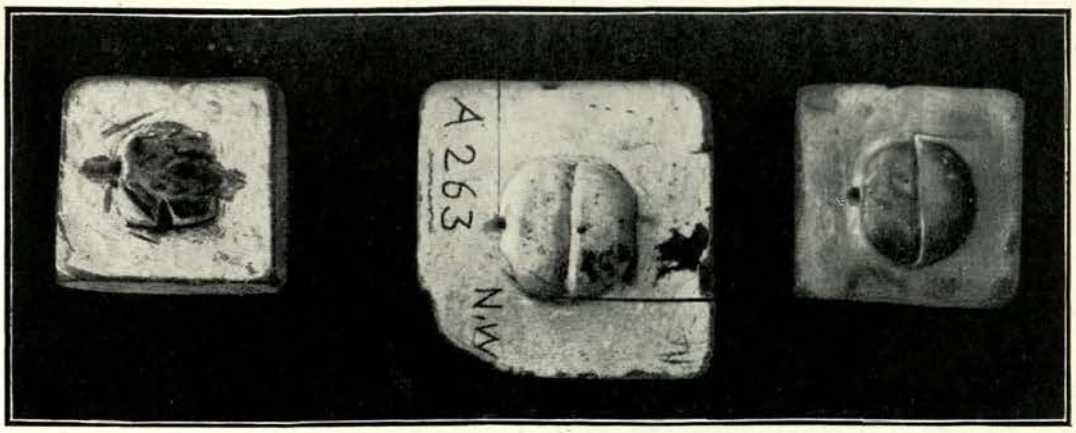
2837. Amb. Nrisimhavatara found in excavation.

2742. Harapa. Mound A-B before excavation.

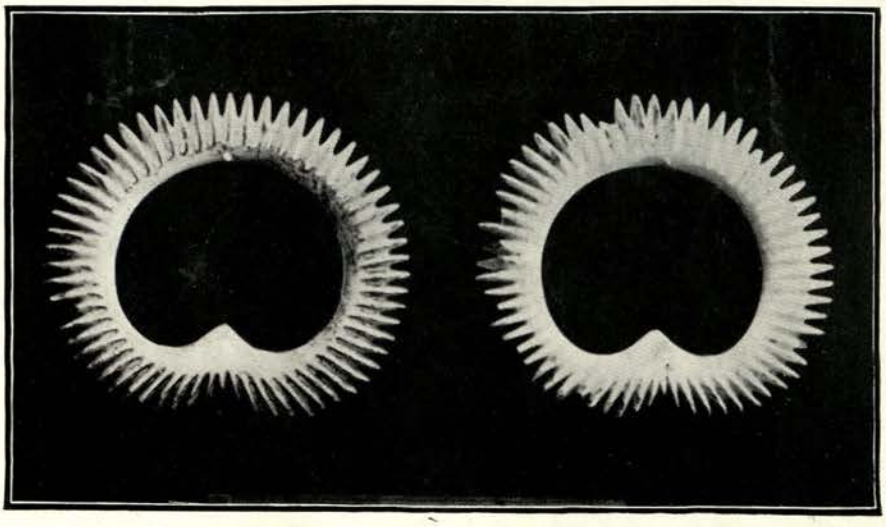


2745. Harapa excavations, Mound A-B after excavation.

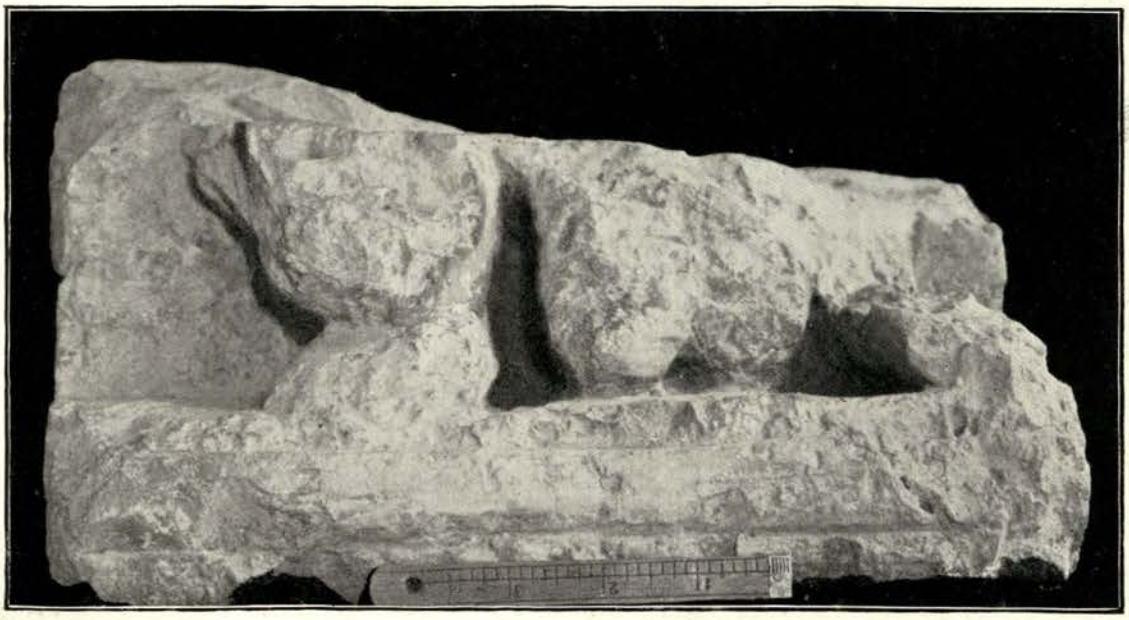
2817. (a) Harapa excavations. Three seals: obverse.



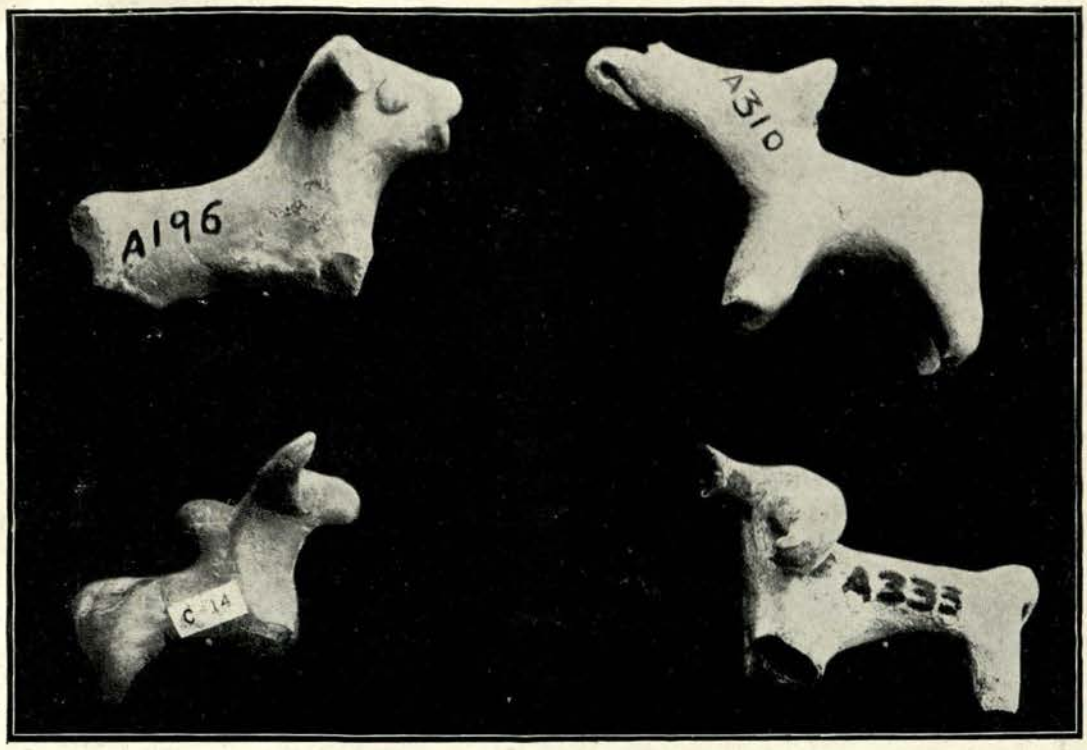
2817. (b) Ditto reverse.



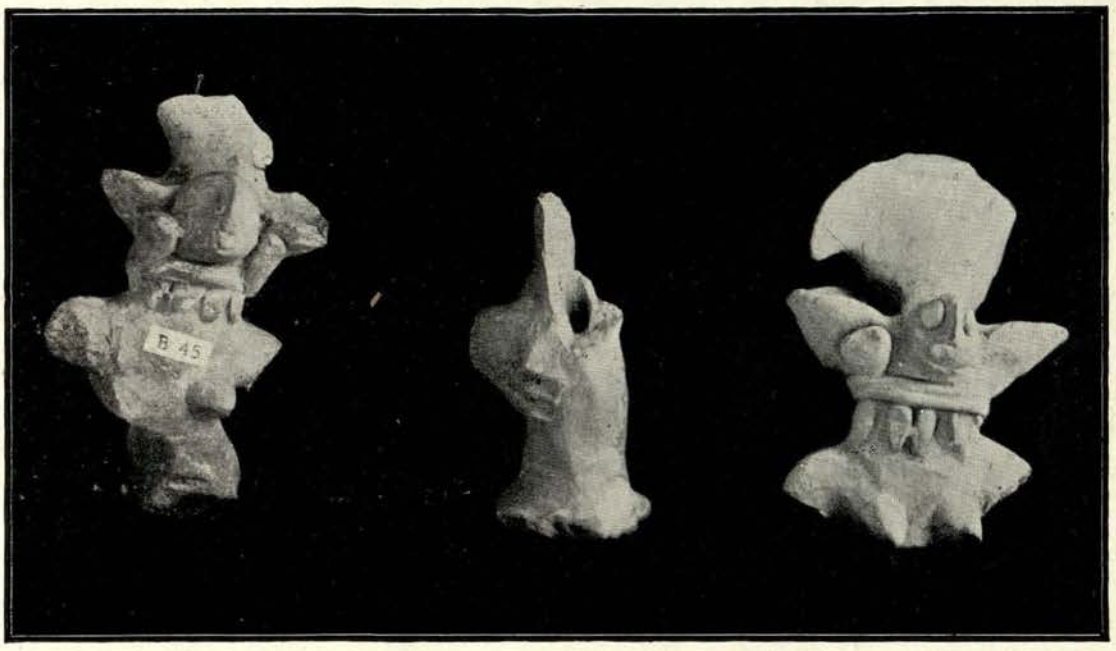
2759. Harapa excavations. Pair of earthen bangles.



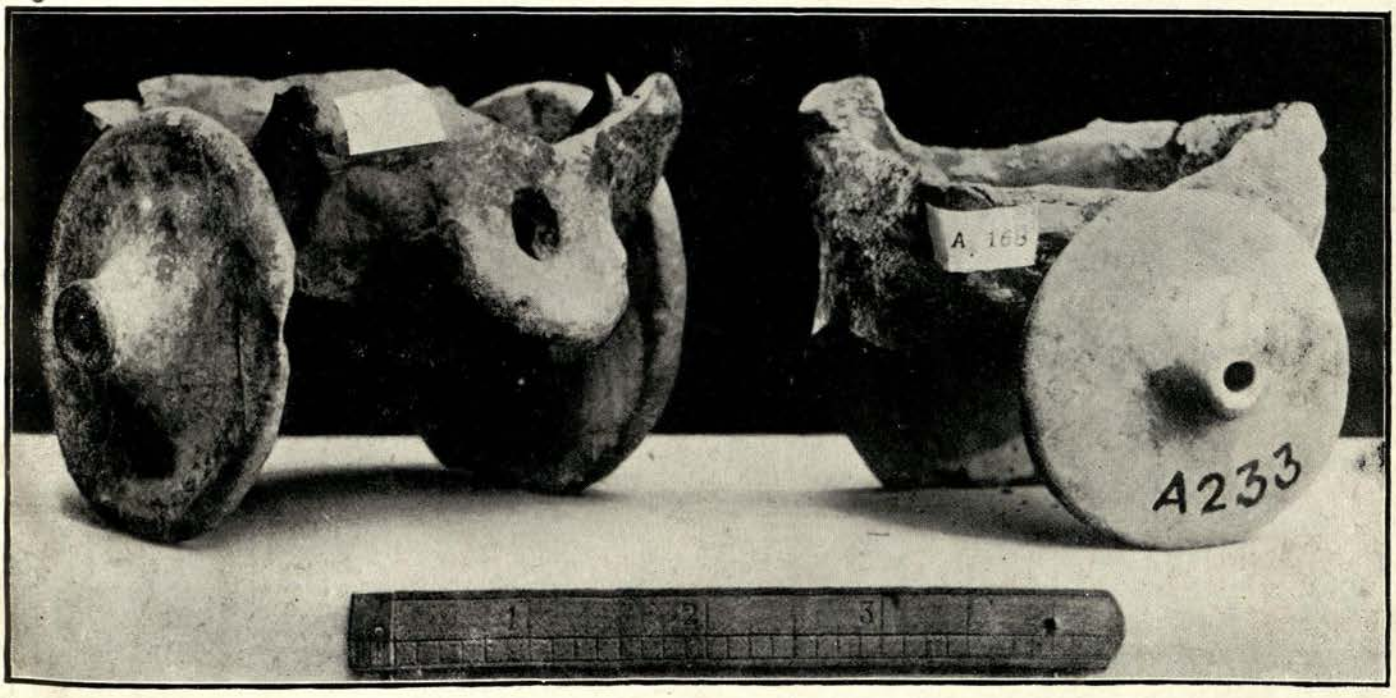
2813. Harapa excavations. Base of terracotta figure.



2808. Harapa excavations, Terracotta figurines.



2807. Harapa excavations, Terracotta figurines.



2749. Harapa excavations, Two toy carts.

2767. Mathura, Kushan King.

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2768. Figure of yakshi at Gopalpur, dist. Mathura.